

(2)
SYNTAXIS

Latine, & Anglice,

ET

PROSODIA.

Adjicitur de

FIGURIS GRAMMATICIS,

ET

VARIIS VERSUUM GENE-

RIBUS, LIBELLUS.

IN USUM PUERORUM;

NOVOCASTRENSIUM.

by T. Rudd.

CANTABRIGIÆ,

Typis Academicis. 1700.



THE P R E F A C E.

AMong the Inconveniencies pretended to be found in the Common Grammar, (not to take notice of the Exceptions which some Modern Grammarians make against it's Method, or the Truth of it's Rules) these two will be allowed to be such, by most men that have used it.

I. That the English Rules differ so much from the Latin; that Boys who have learn'd the former, when they come to the latter, seem to be in a quite different Book.

II. That the Rules are expressed with too much Variety; the same Sence being seldom given in the same Words: as appears in the word GOVERN, which is expressed no less than 42 several ways. And the Examples are generally longer than is requisite to illustrate the Rules. Both these things create a great deal of difficulty to Boys, who when they are beginning so hard a work as the learning a new Language is, should have no greater burthen laid upon their Understanding or Memory, than is absolutely necessary. There are some other faults of less Moment, or not so common, which without changing the Frame of the Book may be corrected; as the repeating the same Rules; the putting in some unnecessary, and some few false; the dividing some which may be joyn'd; the placing in the regular Syntax, Figures and Rules of Elegance, which belong to another Place; and in some places a little Confusion in the Method.

This consideration occasion'd this Essay; which was drawn up for private satisfaction at first; and now, to try whether the Use of it will answer it's Design, is published in Print, to avoid the mistakes which wou'd certainly be committed in the frequent transcribing it, and to remove all other imperfection, but what is in the work it self: and is at the same time offer'd to the Judgment of those, who perhaps may think something of this Nature not unuseful.

As Respect to publick Authority determin'd me rather to preserve the Method and Substance of the Common Grammar, than

The P R E F A C E.

(after the Example of others) to make a new one; so it is hoped the Liberty taken in this Alteration of it, will in some measure be excus'd, by the Practise not only of those who lay it aside altogether, and use particular Methods of their own; but likewise of most of those that use it; among whom there are few that teach it exactly as it lies in the Book, but omitting or changing what they think fit, they model it as they please. Others to avoid the Tediouſness of perpetually inculcating into their Boys what they find so hard to remember, after a Cursory reading it over, throw it aside, and make no more use of it. They that use it intirely, will not perhaps be displeas'd to see little or nothing left out, besides the Difficulty of it.

There have appear'd 2 Books of this Nature before this: one 1647, for the Use of Westminster Schole; the other by Mr. Hoole 1651. Both of them have been made use of in this Essay; and should have superseded it, had they been more agreeable to the Scheme which was thought fit to be follow'd in it.

To give some Account of this Design in General.

The English Part, both in the Rules and Exemples, exactly agrees with the Latin: so that a Boy who understands it, when he comes to the other, has no more to do, than to learn that in Latin which he knows already in English, which answers it Verbatim. So that it serves for a Construing Book to the Latin, and shews likewise the meaning of the Rules, which the common Construing Book does not. To assist the Boys in their Translations there is mark'd under the Rules that requir'd it, what cases the English signs answer.

In the Latin Part, which without omitting any useful or common Rule is reduc'd to about half it's former length.

I. The Rules are express'd with as much simplicity as may be; different Expressions being never us'd for the same Sence.

II. The Rules which may be supplied by others, or are otherwise Unnecessary, are omitted.

III. As likewise are those that are false, or they are corrected. But this only in 2 or 3 Instances.

IV. Those Rules are join'd, which conveniently may be so.

V. The Figurative Rules are remitted to the Figures to which they belong. The Rules of Elegance or Variation are omitted, because they belong not to the Common Syntax,

VI. The Exemples are no longer than to illustrate the Rule; unless

The P R E F A C E.

unless a word be added to supply the Sence. There is one Example to every Branch of a Rule, and no more: when those in the Latin Syntax were not so apposite, they are taken out of the English Rules.

VII. The Method is sometimes a little alter'd for the greater Perpetuity. But this is seldom done, to avoid too great a change.

This is the General Scheme; a Particular Account of all the changes follows: which they that read this Book are desir'd to peruse, and at the same time to compare this with the Common Grammar, which will make them better Judges of the Reason of the Difference between them.

The Figures in the Margin refer to the Heads of the preceding Scheme.

S Y N T A X.

IN the First Concord] In Verbis quorum included in the foregoing Rule. Non semper vox Casualis—Aliquando Oratio referr'd to the General Exceptions, which being Common to all the Concords, need not be repeted to every one of them. Resolvi potest omitted, because a Rule of Variation. Verbum inter duos Nom: remitted to the General Exceptions, in which the Argeement with the Former is omitted, because Regular. Nomen Multitudinis is the Figure Synthesis.

In the Second Concord] The second Rule is join'd to the first, the third remitted to the General Exceptions.

In the Third Concord] The second and third Rules are refer'd to the General Exceptions,

Rectio Substantivi] The second is a Rule of Variation. Est etiam ubi. The Dat. seems to be govern'd of the Verb. Ponitur interdum absol. Genit. is a Figuré.

Adjectiva cum Genit.] In the Rules of Partitives, Interrogativa quædam & certa Numeralia, and so below Comparativa & Superlativa are included in partitive posita; because they govern a Genitive only when put Partitively. The two following Rules are explicable by others. The Rules of Question and Answer, having no Relation to this Place.

The P R E F A C E.

7. are set after the *Concords*, which they resemble. The Rule of the *Comparative* with *quam* is referr'd to the *Ablat.*
2. *Tanto, quanto.* is omitted, because explicable by other Rules.
2. —*cum Dat.*] Participia in *dus* omitted, as belonging to the *Participles*.
4. —*cum Ablat.*] *Causa & forma* are join'd, as in the
6. *Verbs*; and *pretium & pars* added. Some Examples are omitted here, and in other places; it being sufficient to have
2. one to every branch of a Rule. *Præditus, captus, contentus* are omitted, because they govern *Ablativum modi* or *Causæ*.
2. *Pronom.*] *Nostrium & Vestrum* is the same with *Nomina* *partitiva*. *Hæc possessiva* is the same with *Aliquando*
2. *Relativum*. The Rules of *ipse* and *idem* are unnecessary, because *Adjectives* have no Person, but that of their *Substantives*.
2. *Verba cum Nomin.*] *Verba Gestus*, and *Denique* *ferè omnia Verba* are omitted, because the *Adject.* following them agrees with the *Substantive*.
5. —*cum Genit.*] The Rule of *Sum* is omitted being an *Ellipsis*. *Flocci, nauci*, hath nothing more than the preceding Rule.
2. —*cum Dat.*] *Hæc variam habent construct.* *Tempero, moderor, &c.* are cast to the end of the Rules, because
4. *Verbs* of a various Construction. *Suppetit* is join'd to *est* for their mutual Relation.
5. —*cum Accus.*) *Sunt quæ figuratè* omitted because a *Figure*.
5. —*cum Ablat.*] *Vili, paulo, &c.* is a Rule of *Eloquence*.
6. *Fungor, &c.* Such Examples are omitted as are explicable by
5. 2. other Rules. *Et Poeticè Accus.* is a *Figure*. *Quorum Participia* belongs to the *Participles*. *Ceteri casus &c.* to other
2. Rules according to the signification of the *Verbs*. *Vapulo, venio &c.* To the *Passives*, having the same signification.
5. *Ponuntur interd.* *figuratè* is an *Ellipsis*.
4. *Gerundia*] The Rule of their Government referr'd to the *Participles*, there being the same reason for both: the rather because *Gerunds* are perhaps but cases of the *Participle in dus*.
2. *Supina*] *At hoc Supinum* is needless, as the Rule is chang'd

The P R E F A C E.

chang'd. Ponitur absolute is false; the Examples are Passive Participles. 3.

Tempus.] The two Rules are a little chang'd, to make them plainer. 1.

Impersonal.] The words hos Ablativos feminin: are omitted; because some think them Accusativos Neuter. Several of those which govern a Dative are omitted, because more commonly Personal; and when Impersonal, they are comprehended under another Rule; viz. Verbum Impersonale passivæ vocis. 3. 2.

Particip.] Pertæsus is divided from Exosus, it's Rection so requiring. 3.

Adverb.] Quædam Dat. admittunt—Sunt quæ Accusandi casum—Adverb. Comparat. are included in one Rule as Comprehensive as them all, but shorter. Sunt & hi Dat. is omitted because they are Ablatives of the third Declens. which formerly ended in i. as well as e. Plus is omitted, because when it governs a Nom. or an Accus. quàm is understood. In the Construction of Adverbs and Conjunctions with Modes, those are set together which govern the same Mode, that the method may make them be the more easily remembered; which it is now so hard to do, that many pass them quite over. 4. 3. 5.

Præpositiones.] It was thought necessary to add here (which is the proper place) the Rection of all the Præpositions, with Examples, taken mostly from Lily's Grammar, where they are placed in the Etymology; contrary to the Rules of Method, and Practice of other Grammarians. This made it convenient to alter a little the Order of the Rules, by placing the simple præpositions before the Compound. 7.

The Figures are cast to the end of the Grammar, where they are treated of in a shorter, and easier Method. 7.

P R O S O D I A.

T*HE Rules of Spirits and Accents are omitted, as of little use.* 2.

The Number of feet is retrench'd, these six being sufficient. 2.

The

The P R E F A C E.

2. The several sorts of Verses are omitted, except the two first; as being too many for common use, and too few for Horace. To supply which Defect, there is added a fuller account of them, with three Tables, (one representing all the Versuum genera, another of the Varia Carminum Genera; the third referring the Odes of Horace to the two former;) out of the Grammar writ in French by the Gentlemen of the Port-Royal, who have done it very Methodically and Succinctly.

An Analysis of the whole is set, in the Margin, and repeated at the End.

The Exceptions, to distinguish them from the Rules, are in a smaller Character.

The Alphabetical Index will try what Proficiency the Boys make in their Syntax, by posing them in it.

The whole is endeavoured to be done with as much Brevity and perspicuity, as the Nature of the thing, and the Method, which was to be followed, would allow.

SYN

SYNTAX.

1. **S**yntax is the right joyn^g of words *Syntax* together.
2. It hath two parts, *Concord* and *Government*. Its parts.
3. There are three *Concords*; the *First* Concords how many? between the *Nominative Case* and the *Verb*; the *Second* between the *Substantive* and the *Adjective*; the *Third* between the *Relative* and the *Antecedent*.

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, you may find the Nominative Case, Substantive, or Antecedent, by asking the Question, 'Who?' or 'What?'

The First Concord.

4. I. A *Verb personal* agrees with its *Nominative Case* in *Number* and *Person*: as *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis*. The Master reads, but you neglect. 1. First Concord.

5. *I, thou, he, we, ye, they*, are seldom expressed in Latin: as *si dixeris, astuo, sudat*. If you say, I am hot, he sweats. Unless there be some *Emphasis* or *Distinction*: as, *Tu Dominus, tu vir, tu mihi frater eris*. You must be my Lord, you must be my Husband, you must be my Brother. N. B. No. minat. not expressed. Exc.

In English, the Nominative stands before the Verb; except (1) a question be asked; or (2) it

be the Imperative Mode; or (3) it or there come before the Verb, then the Nominative comes after the Verb, or the sign of the Verb: as, (1) Loveſt thou me? Doth the King come? (2) Love thou. Let him Love. (3) It is my Book. There came one to me.

2. Infinitives.

II. Verbs of the Infinitive Mode ^{have} govern an ^{before them} Accusative Case as, *Te rediſſe gaudeo*: I am glad that you are returned.

In English, that the Conjunction may be caſt away, and the Nominative be turned into the Accuſative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mode.

3. Imperſonals.

III. Imperſonals have no Nominative: as, *Tedet me vitæ*. I am weary of Life.

In English, that which ſeems to be the Nominative, ſhall in Latin be ſuch Caſe as the Verb governs.

The Second Concord.

Second Concord.

The Adjective (whether it be Noun, Pronoun, or Participle) agrees with its Subſtantive in Caſe, Gender and Number: as *Nullus ad amiſſas, ibit amicus opes*. No Friend will go to a ruined Eſtate. *Hoc vulnus*. This Wound.

N. B. Adjeſt. without Subſtantive.

An Adjective put without a Subſtantive, becomes a Subſtantive it ſelf: as, *Multi multa loquuntur*. Many Men ſpeak many things. *Difficilia qua pulchra*. What is beautiful is hard to be got.

If the Adjective be Maſculine, Man is underſtood; if ~~Femine~~ ^{feminine}, Woman; if Neuter, thing.

The Third Concord.

10. The Relative agrees with the Antecedent in *Number, Gender and Person*: as, *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur.* The Man is wise, who speaks little. Rule.

11. Sometimes an Adjective or Relative hath for its Substantive a Pronoun *primitive*, which is included in the *possessive*: as, *Meum solius peccatum.* My Sin alone. *Tuus ipsius animus.* Your own Mind. *Sua cujusque laus.* Every Mans own praise. *Noster duorum eventus.* The success of us two. N. B. Primitive included.

*The Case of the Relative.*Its Case.

12. I. If there be no Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb: as, *Ille miser est, qui nummos miratur.* He is miserable who admires Money. 1. Nominative.

13. II. If there be a Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb; the Relative shall be such Case as the Verb, or any other word that it is governed of, requires after it: as, *Utor libris quos habeo.* I use the Books which I have. *Cujus numen adoro.* Whose deity I adore. *Quorum optimum ego habeo.* The best of which I have. *Præ quo cæteri sordent.* In comparison of which the rest are of no account. 2. Oblique.

N. B. 1. The Relative is sometimes not expressed; as, The Books I have, i. e. which I have.

2. To know what word the Relative must be govern'd of, turn it into the Demonstratives, it, him, them, &c. as. Whom, besides Meat, I gave Money to, i. e. I gave Money to him, besides Meat.

3. That is a Relative when it may be turned into which, otherwise it is a Conjunction.

Exceptions common to all the Concords.

1. Many Nominatives, &c.

I. Many Nominative Cases, Substantives or Antecedents, of whatsoever Number, must have a Verb, Adjective or Relative plural: as, *Dolor & voluptas invicem cedunt*. Pain and Pleasure follow by turns. *Pater & frater sunt chari*. My Father and Brother are dear.

N. B. 1. Person and Gender.

N. B. 1. Which Verb shall agree with the Nominative of the most worthy Person; the Adjective and Relative with the Substantive and Antecedent of the most worthy Gender: as, *Sit tu & pater valetis; ego & mater, qui domi sumus, valemus*. If you and my Father be well, I and my Mother, who are at home, are well.

2. Worthier Person and Gender.

2. The First Person is more worthy than the Second, and the Second than the Third. The Masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine; and the Feminine than the Neuter. But in things without Life, the Neuter Gender is most worthy. as, *Arcus & calami sunt mea*. The Bow and Arrows are mine.

2 Infinitive, &c. for Nominative, &c.

II. A Verb, Adjective, or Relative may agree with an Infinitive Mood, Sentence or word, put so signify it self; but then the Verb shall be put in the third Person, and the Adjective or Relative in the Neuter Gender: as, *Mentiri non est meum*. It is not my Duty to lye. *In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum*. I came in time, which is best of all. *Mulier est Femininum*. The word *mulier* is of the Feminine Gender.

18. III. A Verb between two Nominatives, or a Relative between two Antecedents sometimes agree with the latter: as, *Amantium ira amoris integratio est.* The falling out of Lovers is the beginning of Love. *Globus qua terra dicitur.* The Globe which is call'd the Earth. *Lutetia quos Parisios vocamus.* Lutetia, which we call Paris.
- 3 A word between two Nominatives or Antecedents. *answering*

The Question and Answer.

19. The *Question* and *Answer* must be of the same *Case* of a Noun, and *Tense* of a Verb: as, *Quis pauper?* *Avarus.* Who is poor? The covetous Man. *Quid agunt in ludo literario?* *Student.* What do they in the School? They study.
- The Rule.

20. 1. Except the *Question* be made by *cujus-ae* Except. 1. *um*: as, *Cujum pecus?* *Laniorum.* Whose is the Cattel? The Butchers.

21. Or by a word which governs several Cases: as, *Quanti emisisti?* *parvo.* What did you buy it for? A little.

22. 2. Unless likewise the *Answer* be made by a Pronoun *possessive*, for then it must be put in the case of the Noun of which the *Question* is asked: as, *Cujus liber est?* *Meus,* whose Book is it? Mine.
- 2.

The Government of Substantives.

23. I. When two Substantives of a different Signification come together, that which is latter in *Sense*, is put in the *Genitive Case*: as, *Amor nummi.* The love of Money. *Pater patriae.* The Father of our Country. *Cultor agri,* A tiller of the Ground.
1. Rule.

The English Sign is of. That which is latter in sense, is sometimes in English set first with 's or a Hyphen after it: as, Cicero's Eloquence, i. e. the Eloquence of Cicero. The City-Walls, i. e. The Walls of the City.

2 Apposition.

II. Two or more Substantives belonging to the same thing are put in the same Case: as *Pater meus vir amat me puerum*. My Father being a Man loveth me a Child. *Marcus Tullius Cicero*.

3 Adjective Neuter.

III. An Adjective Neuter put Substantively, may govern a Genitive Case: as, *Id mantica*. That part of the Waller. *Quantum Pecunia?* How much Money.

4 Praise or dispraise.

IV. A word that signifies the praise or dispraise of a thing, is put in the Genitive or Ablative: as, *Ingenui vultus puer*. A Boy of a gentile look. *Vir nulla fide*. A Man of no repute.

The English Sign is of.

5 Opus and Usus.

V. *Opus* and *usus* signifying need, govern an Ablative: as, *Authoritate tua nobis opus est*. We have need of your Authority. *Usus est illi pecuniâ*. He has need of Money.

The English Sign is of.

N. B.

N. B. *Opus* is sometimes put Adjectively for necessary, and is construed variously: as, *Dux nobis opus est*. A Leader is necessary to us. *Dicis nummos nobis opus esse*. You say that Money is necessary.

*The Government of Adjectives.*Adjectives
governed.

A Genitive after Adjectives.

Genitive.

24. 29. I. Adjectives which signifie *desire*, 1. *Desire, &c.*
knowledge, remembrance, or neglect, ig-
norance or forgetting, govern a Genitive
 Case: as, *Avidus novitastis.* Desirous
 of News. *Præsciens futuri.* Knowing
 before what would come to pass. *Me-*
mor esto brevis ævi. Be mindful of
 your short Life. *Timidus lucis.* Fear-
 ful of the Light. *Rudis literarum.* Ig-
 norant of Letters. *Immemor mandati.*
 Unmindful of the Command.

The English Sign is of.

6. 30. II. Adjectives in *ax* deriv'd from 2. Verbals.
 Verbs, govern a Genitive: as, *Andax*
ingenij. Bold of Nature. *Tempus edax*
rerum. Time which consumes things.

31. III. Nouns *Partitives* (i. e. which 3. *Partiti-*
 signifie part of a thing) and Words *tives.*
 put *partitively*, govern a Genitive of a
 Word whose Gender they must fol-
 low: *Utrum horum?* Whether of
 these? *Quisquis deorum.* Whosoever
 of the Gods. *Tres fratrum.* Three of
 the Brethren. *Primus Regum.* The first
 of the Kings. *Fortior manium.* The
 stronger of the Hands. *Doctissimus Poe-*
tarum. The most learned among the
 Poets.

N. B.

The English Sign is of or among.
 N. B. They govern likewise an *Accusative* or *Ablative* with these Prepositions, *e, de, ex, inter, ante, as, Alter è vobis*. The one of you. *Solus de superis*. He only of the Gods. *Primus inter omnes*. The first among them all. *Primus ante omnes*. The first of all.

Dative.

A *Dative* after Adjectives.I. Profit,
&c.

I. Adjectives which signifie *profit*, *disprofit*, *likeness*, *unlikeness*, *pleasure*, *submissior*, or *relation*, to any thing govern a *Dative*: as, *Sis bonus tuis*. Be kind to your Friends. *Inimicus quieti*. An enemy to Peace. *Æqualis Hectori*. Equal to Hector. *Contrarius albo color*. A colour contrary to white. *Fecundus amicis*. Pleasant to his Friends. *Supplex omnibus*. Submissive to all. *Proximus tibi*. Nearest to you.

The English sign is to.

Except. 1.

Ex. 1. Some of these govern a *Genitive*: as, *Par hujus*. Like him. *Domini similis*. Like thy Master. *Fidissima tui*. Most faithful to you. *Quid proprium stulti?* What's proper to a Fool?

2.

2. *Communis, immunis, alienus*, govern several Cases: as (1) *Commune animantium omnium*. Common to all Creatures. *Communis omnibus*. Common to all Men. *Commune mihi tecum*. Common to me and thee. (2) *Immunes mali*. Free from Evil. *Immunis omnibus*. Free for all. *Immunes ab illo malo*. Free from this Evil. (3) *Alienus consilij*. Averse from Advice. *Alienus ambitioni*. Free from Ambition. *Alienus à studio*. Averse from study.

32. 36. 3. *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, aptus*, govern an Accusative Case of the thing with a Preposition: as, *Natus ad gloriam*. Born for Glory. *Vestis comoda ad cursum*. A Coat fit for running. *Vehemens in utramque partem*. Vehement on both sides.

37. II. Nouns compounded with *con* 2. Compounds with *con*, govern a Dative: as, *Cognatus tibi*. A kin to thee. *Conservus mihi*. A fellow servant with me.

38. III. Nouns ending in *bilis* derived 3. Verbals in *bilis*, from *Verbs*, if they signify passively, govern a Dative: as, *Flebilis nulli*. To be lamented by none. *Formidabilis hosti*. To be feared by the Enemy.

An Accusative after Adjectives. *Accusative.*

39. A word which signifies the *measure* Measures, of a thing following an Adjective, is put in the *Accusative*, and sometimes in the *Ablative* or *Genitive*: as, *Altus pedes septem*. Seven foot high. *Latus pedibus tribus*. Three foot broad. *Longus pedum quinquaginta*. Fifty foot long.

In English the word of measure, usually comes before these Adjectives, long, broad; high, deep, &c.

An Ablative after Adjectives. *Ablative.*

40. I. Comparatives, when *quam* is understood, govern an Ablative: as, *Vilius argentum est auro*. Silver is baser than Gold. *The*

The English sign is than.

They likewise govern an Ablative Case which signifies the *measure of excess*: as, *Quanto doctior es, tanto sis submissior*. By how much the more learned you are, be by so much the more humble.

The English sign is by.

2. Plenty,
Want.

II. Adjectives of plenty or want govern an Ablative or Genitive: as, *Ple-nus nummorum vel nummis*. Full of Money. *Expers fraudis, vel fraude*. Void of deceit.

The English sign is of or in.

3. Diversity.

III. Adjectives which signify diversity, govern an Ablative with a Preposition: as, *Alter ab illo*. Different from him; & sometimes a Dative, as *hinc* ^{*diversum*} *differtur* ^{*from this*}.

The English sign is from.

4. Cause,
manner,
price, part.

IV. A Noun which signifies the cause, manner, price or part of a thing is put in the Ablative: as, *Pallidus ira*. Pale with or for Anger. *Spe dives*. Rich in hope. *Asse carum est*. It is dear of a half-penny. *Ægrotus animo*. Sick in Mind.

In English, the cause hath with, by or from before it: the manner in, with, or by: the Price, in, of or at: the Part in.

5. Dignus,
indignus.

V. *Dignus* and *indignus* govern an Ablative and sometimes a Genitive: as, *Dignus odio*. Worthy of hatred. *Indignus honore*. Unworthy of Honour.

Dig-

Dignum operis tui. Worthy of your pains. *Indignus avorum.* Unworthy of his Ancestors.

In English the sign is of.

Pronouns. Pronouns.

46. I. These Primitives, *Mei, tui, sui,* 1. Primitive.
nostri, vestri, signifie *passively*: as, *Amor tui.* The Love wherewith you are lov'd by another.

47. II. These Possessives, *Mens, tuus,* 2. Possessives
sus, noster, vester, signifie *actively*: as, *Amor tuus.* The Love wherewith you love another.

48. III. *Sui* and *sus* are *reciprocals*, that 3. Sui, sus.
is, always relate to the Noun which goes before the Verb in the same Sentence: as, *Petrus nimium admiratur se,* sc. *Petram.* Peter admires himself too much. *Petrus parcat erroribus suis,* sc. *petri.* Peter spares his own Errors.

Ille or *them* with self or selves expressed or understood, is rendred in Latin by *sui*; otherwise by *ille* or *illi*. *His* or *their* with own expressed or understood, is rendred by *sus*; otherwise by *illius, ejus* or *illorum, eorum*.

49. IV. *Hic* shews him that is nearest 4. Hic, iste, ille.
me: *iste*, him that is nearer you: *ille*, him that is at a distance from us both.

50. V. *Ille* signifies the excellency of a 5. Ille, iste,
thing; *iste* expressees our Contempt: as, *Alexander ille magnus.* The Great Alexander. *Iste homuncio.* That pittyful little fellow.

VI. *Hic*

6. Hic, ille. VI. *Hic* is usually referred to the latter Antecedent, *ille* to the former: as, *Agricola & pastor differunt; ille fructum è terrâ sperat, hic è pecore.* The Husbandman and Shepherd differ; the former expects his profit from the Earth, the latter from his Flocks.

The Construction of Verbs.

Verbs govern a Nominative.
1. Substantives.

The Nominative after the Verb.

I. Verbs Substantives: as, (1) *Sum, forem, fio, existo.* (2) Verbs passives of calling: as, *Nominor, appellor, dicor.* (3.) and such like: as, *scribor, salutor, habeor*; govern a Nominative Case: as, *Deus est summum bonum.* God is the chief Good. *Perpusilli vocantur nani.* Little Men are called Dwarfs. *Horatius habetur poeta.* Horace is accounted a Poet.

2. Infinitives.

II. Verbs of the *Infinitive mood* have the same case after them, which they have before them: as, *Hypocrita cupit videri justus.* Hypocrita cupit *se videri justum.* The hypocrite desires to seem just. *Nobis non licet esse tam disertis.* We cannot be so eloquent. *Expedit vobis esse bonas.* It is your interest to be good.

But here an Accusative is understood: as, *vos esse bonas.*

The Genitive after the Verb. Genitives.

54. I. Verbs of *esteeming* govern a Genitive of the *price* or *value*: as, *Plurimi sit pecunia*. Money is much esteemed. *Pudor parvi penditur*. Modesty is little regarded. *Non aestimo te hujus*. I value you not thus much.

55. Ex. *Aestimo* sometimes governs an *Ablative*: as, *Ext. Virtus magno aestimanda est*. Virtue is much to be esteemed.

56. N. B. *Æqui boni consulo; æqui boni facio*. I N. B. take it in good part, are particular Phrases.

57. II. Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *quitting*, *admonishing*, and such like govern a Genitive case of the Noun, which signifies the *crime* or *thing*: *Incusat eum probri*. He accuses him of Villany. *Damnat generum sceleris*. He condemns his Son-in-law of a great Crime. *Absolutus est furti*. He was acquitted of theft. *Admoneto eum pristinae fortune*. Put him in mind of his former Condition.

The English sign is of.

58. Exc. 1. This Genitive is changed sometimes Exc. 2. into an *Ablative*, either with a *Preposition*, or without one: as, *Condemnabo te crimine eodem*. I'll condemn thee of the same Crime. *Uxorem de pudicitia accusavit*. He accused his Wife about her Chastity. *Admonui te de eâ re*. I put thee in mind of that matter.

59. 2. These words *uterque*, *nullus*, *alter*, *neuter*, *alius*, *ambo*, and words of the *Superlative* degree, are put only in the *Ablative* Case: as, *Accusas furti an stupri, an utroque, vel de utroque? ambo-*
2.
bus,

bus, vel *de ambobus*? Do you accuse me of theft, or lewdness, or both? *neutro*, vel *de neutro*? of neither. *De plurimis accusaris*, You are accused of a great many things.

3. *Satago*, &c.

III. *Satago*, *miserere*, *miserescere* govern a *Genitive*: as, *Rerum suarum satagit*. He minds his own Business. *Miserere laborum*. Take pity of our Troubles. *Miserere generis tui*. Have mercy on your Children.

Ex. *Miserere* & *miserescere* sometimes govern a *Dative*; as, *huic miserere*. I pity him. *Miserere malis*. Take pity of our Misfortunes.

4. *Reminiscor*, &c.

IV. *Reminiscor*, *obliscor*, *recordor*, *memini* govern a *Genitive* or an *Accusative*: as, *Reminiscitur data fidei vel datam fidem*. He remembers the Promise which he made. *Obliscitur vitiorum suorum*, vel *vitia sua*. He forgets his own Vices. *Recordor hujus rei*, vel *hanc rem*. I remember this thing. *Meminit hujus diei*, vel *hunc diem*. He remember'd this day.

N. B.

N. B. *Memini de hac re*. I made mention of this matter; with an *Ablative*.

5. *Potior*.

V. *Potior* governs a *Genitive* or an *Ablative*: as, *Potiti sunt armorum*. They took the Arms. *Potiuntur arena*. They got to shore.

Dative.

The *Dative* after the Verb.

Rule.

Any Verb governs a *Dative* of the thing or person which gets any thing whether good or bad: as, *Non omnibus*

bus dormio. I sleep not to all Men.
Huic habeo, non tibi. I have it for
 him, not for you.

The English sign is to or for.

Several sorts of Verbs belong to this Verbs of.
 Rule.

66. I. Verbs of *profit* or *disprofit* govern I. Profit,
 a Dative: as, *Non potes mihi commo-* Exc.
dare. Thou canst not profit me. Um-
bræ nocent frugibus. Shadows hurt the
 Corn.

67. Exc. Some of these govern likewise an *Accu-* Exc.
sative: as, *Unum studetis.* You aim at the same
 thing. *Conducunt ad victum.* They are useful
 for Food. *Confert ad eloquentiam.* It contri-
 butes to Eloquence. *Fessum quies juvat.* Rest
 pleaseth the wearyed Man. *Libris me delecto.* I
 please my self with Books. *Te ne frigora la-*
dant. Lest the cold hurt you. *Cur ego ami-*
cum offendam? Why should I offend my Friend?

68. II. Verbs of *comparing* govern a Dative 2. Compar-
rive: as, *Componere magna parvis.* To ring.
 compare great things with small.

The sign in English is *with*.

69. Exc. Sometimes they govern an *Accusative*
 or *Ablative* with a Preposition: as, *Comparatur*
ad eum vel cum illo. He is compared with
 him.

70. III. Verbs of *giving* and *restoring* 3. Giving;
 govern a Dative of the person: as, *For-* restoring.
tuna nimium multis dedit. Fortune
 gives many Men too much. *Redde*
mihi librum. Restore me my Book.

IV. Verbs

4. Promising, &c.

IV. Verbs of *promising, paying and trusting* govern a *Dative* of the *person*: as, *Hoc tibi promitto*. I promise you this. *Æs alienum mihi numeravit*. He paid me the debt. *Committo me fidei tue*. I put wy self under your protection. *Crede mihi*. Trust me.

5. Commanding, &c.

V. Verbs of *commanding or shewing* govern a *Dative* of the *Person*: as, *Imperat liberis*. He commands his Children. *Cave, cui dicas*. Beware whom you speak it to.

6. Obeying, &c.

VI. Verbs of *obeying and resisting*, govern a *Dative*: as, *Filius obtemperat patri*. A Son obeys his Father. *Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat*. Fortune resists sloathful prayers.

Exc.

Exc. But some of these govern other Cases: 74 as, *Certat cum illo*. He strives with him. *Opugnat vitam meam*. He aims at my Life.

7. Threatning, &c.

VII. Verbs of *threatning and being angry*, govern a *Dative* of the *Person*: as, *Utrique mortem minatus est*. He threatned them both with Death. *Adolescenti succenset*. He is angry with the young Man.

Verbs of threatning have with before the thing which must be put in the Accusative. Verbs of Anger have with before the person, which must be put in the Dative.

8. Sum, &c.

VIII. *Sum* with its compounds, except *possum*, governs a *Dative*: as, *Urbi pater est*. He is a Father to the City.

City. *Mihi nec obest, nec prodest.* He doth me neither hurt nor good.

77. IX. Verbs compounded with *pra*, *ad*, 9. Compounds.
con, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *satis*,
bene, *male*, govern a *Dative*: as, *Præ-*
luxi majoribus. I gave light to my
 Ancestors. *Hoc accessit meis malis.*
 This was added to my misfortunes.
Convixit nobis. He lived with us. *Su-*
bolet uxori. My Wife smells it out.
Antefera pacem bello. I prefer Peace
 before War. *Postpono famam pecunie.*
 I value Repute less than Money. *Ne-*
mini obtrudi potest. She can be thrust
 upon no body. *Impendet omnibus*
periculum. The danger hangs over all
 our Heads. *Interfuit negotio.* He was
 present at the Business. *Satisfaciam*
tibi. I will satisfy you. *Benefecit pa-*
tri. He did his Father good. *Ma-*
ledixit matri. He cursed his Mo-
 ther.

78. Ext. But some of these govern an *Accusative* Excl.
 or *Ablative*: as, *Præco, prævenco, præcedo, præ-*
curro, præverto govern an *Accusative*: as, *Ni-*
hil potuit accedere ad amorem. Nothing could
 be added to his Love. *Constat inter omnes.* It
 is manifest to all. *Anteit multos.* He excels
 many. *Posthabuit suum commodum præ meo*
commodo. He valued his own advantage less
 than mine. *Hæc insunt in amore.* All this is
 in Love. *Interdico tibi aquâ & igni.* I forbid
 you the use of Fire and Water.

10. *Eſt, ſup-
poſit.*

X. *Eſt* and *ſuppoſit* when they ſignify
ſie to have govern a *Dative*: as, *Eſt
mihi pater.* I have a Father. *Suppoſit
mihi pecunia.* I have Money.

11. Two
Datives.

XI. *Sum*, with many other Verbs, 80.
governs two *Datives*, one of the *Per-
ſon*, and another of the *thing*: as, *Ma-
re eſt exitio nautis.* The Sea proves
to be the ruine of the Mariners. *Spe-
ras tibi laudi fore, quod mihi vitio ver-
tis.* You hope that will be an honour
to you, which you impute as a fault to
me. *Dedit mihi veſtem pignori.* He
gave me his Coat as a pledge.

12. Several
Caſes.

XII. Some Verbs govern *different* 81.
Caſes; and that either,

*In the ſame
Senſe.*

[1.] *In the ſame Senſe*: as, 1. *Do-
no tibi hoc munus,* or *Dono te hoc mu-
nere.* I give you this Preſent. 2. *Aſ-
perſit mihi labem,* or *Aſperſit me labe.*
He caſt a blot upon me. 3. *Inſtravit
equo penulam,* or *Inſtravit equum penu-
la.* He caſt his Cloak upon his Horſe.
4. *Impertio tibi ſalutem,* or *Impertio te
ſalute.* I ſend you Salutations. 5. *Re-
fero, ſcribo, mitto tibi, vel ad te.* I re-
fer the matter, write, ſend to you. 6.
Hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt. I
and my Brother agree not about this.
Sævis inter ſe convenit urſis. The Sa-
vage Beares agree one with another.

[2.] Or

[2.] Or in a different Sense: as, 1. *In a different Sense.* *Consulo tibi.* I advise you, or take care of you. *Consulo te.* I ask your Advice. *Consulis istuc pessimè in illum.* You design a thing will be ill for him. 2. *Metuo, timeo, formido, caveo tibi, vel de te.* I fear for you. *Metuo, timeo, formido, caveo te, vel à te.* I am afraid of you. 3. *Do tibi literas.* I send a Letter by you. *Da ad te literas.* I send a Letter to you. 4. *Ausculto tibi.* I obey you. *Ausculto te.* I hear you.

82. N. B. *Mibi, tibi* and *sibi* are often us'd only for elegance sake: as, *Qui mihi fiunt senes.* Who are become old. *Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio.* I stab him with his own Sword. N. B.

The Accusative after the Verb. *Accusativa.*

83. I. A Verb *transitive* (whether *Active* or *Deponent*) governs an *Accusative Case*: as, *Ufus promptos facit.* Use makes Men expert. *Venerare deum.* Worship God. 1. Transitive.
84. II. A Verb *Neuter* governs an *Accusative* of a *near* signification: as, *Longam vitam vixit.* He lived to a great age. *Duram servit servitutem.* He serves a hard Service. 2. Neuter.
85. Exc. This Accusative is sometimes changed into an *Ablative*: as, *Vitâ vivere.* To live. *Morte obiit.* He is dead.

3. Two
Accusatives.

III. Verbs of *asking, teaching, cloath-* 86.
ing, hortor and *celo* govern two Accu-
satives, one of the *Person*, another of
the *thing*: as, *Posce deum veniam*. Beg
the favour of God. *Docebo te hoc*. I
will teach you this. *Induit se calceos*.
He put on his Shooes. *Quod te hortor*.
Which I advise you to. *Id me celat*.
He conceals it from me.

Exc. 1.

Exc. 1. Verbs of *asking* sometimes change the 87.
Accusative of the *Person* into an *Ablative*: as,
Veniam oremus ab ipso. Let us beg his leave.

2.

2. Verbs of *cloathing* sometimes change the 88.
Accusative of the *Person* into a *Dative*; or the
Accusative of the *thing* into an *Ablative*: as, *In-*
duo tibi tunicam, or *Induo te tunicâ*. I put you
on your Coat.

Ablative.

The Ablative after the Verb.

I. Any Verb governs an *Ablative* 89.
of the word which signifies the *instru-*
ment, cause, manner. of doing or part:
as, *Ferit me gladio*. He strikes me
with his Sword. *Taceo metu*. I am
silent for fear. *Summâ eloquentiâ cau-*
sam egit. He pleaded with much Elo-
quence. *Prehendit me manu*. He took
me by the Hand.

N. B.

N. B. The English signs are with, by, for, &c.
N. B. The Ablative of the *cause* or *manner* 99.
hath sometimes a *Præposition* added to it: as,
Baccharis præ ebrietate. You are mad with
Drink. *Summâ cum humanitate tractavit homi-*
nem. He treated him with great Civility.

II. Any

91. II. Any Verb governs an *Ablative* of the Noun which signifies the *price*: as, *Teruntio emi*. I bought it for a Farthing. *Multo sanguine victoria constitit*. The Victory cost a great deal of Blood.

The English sign is usually for; sometimes at or in.

92. Exc. 1. These *Genitives* are excepted, when they are put without Substantives; *Tanti, quanti*, with their Compounds, *pluris, minoris*: as, *Tanti eris aliis, quanti fueris tibi*. You will be valued so much by others, as you are by your self. *Non vendo pluris*. I sell not for more. *Emam minoris*, I will buy for less. But if they have a Substantive they are put in the *Ablative*: as, *Tantâ mercede docuit, quantâ hactenus nemo*. He taught for as great pay, as perhaps never any did yet.

Exc. 1.

93. 2. *Valeo* sometimes governs an *Accusative*: as, *Quinos denarios valet*. It is worth five denarij.

2.

94. III. Verbs of *abounding, filling, loading, communicating*, or of a contrary signification govern an *Ablative*: as, *Amore abundas*. You abound in Love. *Divitiis suos explevit*. He fill'd his Friends with Riches. *Onerant te mendaciis*. They load you with their Lyes. *Participavit me sermone*. He communicated the Discourse with me. *Indiget peniâ*. He wants Money. *Expedi te crimine*. Clear your self of the Crime. *Ego hoc te fasce levabo*. I'll ease you of this Burthen. *Spoliavit me bonis omnibus*. He robb'd me of all my Goods.

3. Abounding, &c.

The English sign is with, in, of or from.

Exc.

Exc. Some of these sometimes govern a Genitive: as *Abundans lactis*, Abounding in milk. *Indiget patris*. He wants a father. *Implentur Bacchi*. They are fill'd with wine. *Participavit servum consilii*. He communicated his design to his servant.

4 Fungor,
&c.

IV. *Fungor, fruor, utor, nitor, dignor* 96. and such like govern an Ablative: as, *Fungor officio*. I do my duty. *Frueris alienâ infaniâ*. You make use of other men's madness. *Utor libro*. I use my book. *Tuo consilio nititur*. He depends on your advice. *Haud tali me dignor honore*. I think not my self worthy of such honour.

5. Mereor.

V. *Mereor* with an adverb governs 97. an Ablative with the Præposition *de*: as, *De me benè meritus est*. He has deserved well of me.

6. Receiving,
&c.

VI. Some verbs of receiving distance, 98. or taking away, govern an Ablative with the Præposition *a, ab, e* or *ex*: as, *Accepi literas à patre*. I received a letter from my father. *Audiveram istuc à multis*. I had heard it of many. *Procul abest ab urbe*. He is far from the city. *Eripui illum é malis*. I delivered him from his troubles.

Exc.

Exc. This Ablative is sometimes changed into a Dative: as *Eripuit illi vitam*. He took his life from him.

The English sign is of, or from.

99. 100. VII. Verbs which signifie *compari-* 7. *Compari-*
son govern an *Ablative* of the noun *son.*
 which signifies the *measure of the excess*:
 as, *Superat illum multis gradibus.* He
 exceeds him many degrees.

The English sign is by, but oft understood.

96. 101. VIII. Verbs which signifie any *quali-* 8. *Quality.*
ty or *passion* govern an *Ablative* of the *Part*
 where the *Quality* or *Passion* lies; and
 sometimes a *Genitive*: as, *Ægrotat ani-*
mo. He is sick in mind. *Pendet animi.*
 He is unresolved in mind.

97. 102. IX. Verbs *Passives* and verbs which 9. *Passive.*
signify passively, govern an *Ablative* of
 the *doer*; with the *Præposition a* or
ab: as *Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab*
illis. He is praised by some and blam'd
 by others. *Vapulabis à præceptore.* You
 shall be beaten by the Master. Some-
 times a *Dative*: as *Non cernitur ulli.*
 He is seen of none

The sign is from or of.

98. 103. X. An *ablative case* with a *Partici-* 10. *Ablat:*
ple expressed or understood, if it be *absolute.*
 govern'd of no word, it is put *absolutely*:
 as *Imperante Augusto natus est Christus.*
 When Augustus reigned Christ was
 born. *Meduce* (supple *existente*) *vinces.*
 If I be General you will overcome.

99. In English. A Noun, or Pronoun Substantive
 being neither Nominative case to the Verb, nor go-
 verned of any other word, shall be put in the *Ab-*
lative case absolute.

11. Many
Cases.

XI. The same Verb sometimes goes 104.
verns more Cases than one, by several
Rules: as, *Dedit mihi vestem pignori
propriâ manu.* He gave me his Coat
for a pawn with his own Hand.

12. Infini-
tive.

XII. Any Verb or Adjective may 105.
have after it an *Infinitive* Mood: as,
Dicere quæ puduit, scribere jussit amor.
Love bids me write, what I am asha-
med to speak. *Dignus amari.* Worthy
to be loved.

In English, *the latter of two Verbs, with no
Nominative Case before it, shall be the Infinitive
Mood.*

Gerund.

Gerunds.

1. In *di*.

I. The Gerund in *di* follows any 106.
Substantive or Adjective [which go-
verns a *Genitive*:] as, *Amor habendi.*
Love of having. *Certus eundi.* Sure of
going.

In English, *an Infinitive or Participle of the
present Tense after a word which governs a Ge-
nitive, must be made in Latin by the Gerund in
di.*

Exc.

Exc. The Poets oft put an Infinitive for a Ge- 107.
rund in *di*: as, *Studium arva tueri.* A desire to
protect the Country. *Peritus medicari.* Skilful
in healing.

2. In *do*.

II. The Gerund in *do* follows these 108.
Præpositions, *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum,*
in, pro: as, *Deterrentur à discendo.*
They are affrighted from learning, *Glo-
ria comparatur ex defendendo.* Honour
is got by defending, *Consultat de tran-
seundo,*

104. *secundo*. He consults about passing over.
 Petam mercedem *pro vapulando*. I will
 demand satisfaction for being beaten.

Sometimes they are put without a Preposition: as, *Scribendo discas scribere*. By writing you will learn to write.

105. In English, a *Participle* in *ing*, after these signs in, with, for, from, by, of, is made by the *Gerund* in *do* with a *Preposition*. If it signify the cause or manner of doing, the *Preposition* is omitted.

109. III. The *Gerund* in *dum* follows 3. In *dum*. these *Præpositions* *inter*, *ante*, *ad*, *ob*, *propter*: as, *Inter cenandum*. At Supper. *Ante domandum*. Before they be overcome. *Locus ad agendum*. A place to plead in. *Veni propter redimendum te*. I came to redeem you.

106. In English, an *Infinitive Active* is often made by a *Gerund* in *dum*, with one of these *Prepositions*, *ad*, *ob*, *propter*. This *Gerund* is also used after *inter*, *ante*.

110. N. B. 1. When necessity is signified (i. e. N. B. 1. when *must* or *ought* comes before the Verb) this *Gerund* is put without a *Præposition* with the Verb *est*, and governs a *Dative* of the *Person*: as, *Vigilandum est ei*. He must watch.

107. 111. 2. *Gerunds* are sometimes turned into *Adjectives*: as, *Generandi gloria mellis*. The glory of making Honey. *Delectantur inferendis criminibus*. They take pleasure in making Accusations. *Ad accusandos homines duceris*. You are persuaded to accuse Men.

Supines.

Supines.

112. I. The former *Supine* is put for the 1. Former. *Infinitive Active* after a Verb or Participle,

B 5

ciple, signifying *motion to a place*: as, *spectatum veniunt*. They come to see. *Milites missi speculatum*. Soldiers were sent to take a view.

In English, an *Infinitive Active*, after a *Verb* or *Participle of motion*, is made by the former *Supine*.

N. B. These Phrases *Do venum* (I sell:) *Do filiam* ¹¹³ *nuptum*, (I marry my Daughter) imply a motion.

2. Latter. II. The *latter Supine* may be put for ¹¹⁴ an *Infinitive Passive* after some *Adjectives*: as, *Fadum factu*. Dishonourable to be done. *Turpe dictu*. Indecent to be spoken.

In English, an *Infinitive Passive* after an *Adjective* is made by the *latter Supine*.

Time.

Time.

1. When. I. A noun of *Time* answering to the ¹¹⁵ question *when*, is put in the *Ablative*: as, *Luce dormis: nocte vigilas*. You sleep in the Day, and wake in the Night.

2. How long. II. A noun of *Time* answering to ¹¹⁶ the question *how long*, is put in the *Accusative*, and sometimes in the *Ablative*: as, *Sexaginta annos natus*. Sixty years old. *Imperavit triennio*. He reigned three Years.

N. B. Sometimes a *Preposition* is added to ¹¹⁷ them: as, *In paucis diebus*. In a few days. *De die*. By day. *De nocte*. By night. *Promitto in diem*. I promise for a day. *Annos ad quinquaginta*.

quaginta. About fifty years. *Per tres annos.*
For three years.

Place.

Space of Place.

118. I. A Noun signifying *space of place*,
is put in the *Accusative*, and sometimes
in the *Ablative*: *Patet, tres ulnas, vel*
tribus ulnis. It is three Ells broad. 1. Space.

Common Names and Countries.

119. II. *Common* names of places, and the
names of *Countries* (after *at, in, to, from,*
by) are us'd with *Præpositions*: as, *In*
foro versatur. He's oft i'th' Court. *Vi-*
vo in Anglia. I live in England. *Ibant*
ad templum. They went to Church.
Per mare ibis ad Indos. You shall go
by Sea to th' Indies. *E Siciliâ deces-*
sit. He departed out of Sicily. 2. Common
Names and
Countries.

The Poets say. *It clamor calo* for *ad calum.*
The noise reach'd the Skies.

N. B.

Proper Names of Cities and Towns.

Cities and
Towns.

In a place.

120. III. (1.) If the Verb signifie *acti-*
on, or *being in a place*, the name of
the *City* or *Town* shall be put in the
Genitive; if it be of the *first* or *se-*
cond 3. In a place.

cond Declension, and *singular* Number: as, *Quid Romæ faciam?* What shall I do at *Rome*? *Habitavit Rhodi?* She liv'd at *Rhodes*.

The English sign is in or at.

N. B. *Humi*, &c. N. B. *Humi*, *domi*, *militia*, *belli*, though common Names, are yet put in the Genitive Case like proper Names: as, *Procumbit humi* bos. The Ox lies upon the Ground. *Domi belli* que simul *viximus*. We liv'd together both at home, and in the Camp.

3d. Declen.
or plural.

(2.) But if the Noun be of the plural Number, or *third* Declension, it shall be put in the *Ablative*: as, *Natus est Athenis*. He was born at Athens. *Vixit Carthagine* or *Carthagini*. He liv'd at Carthage.

N. B. *Carthagini* is an *Ablative*, not a *Dative*.

N. B. *Rure*. So *ruri* or *rure*: as, *Ruri* or *rure* *habitat*. He lives in the Country.

To a place.

4. To a place.

IV. If the Verb signifies *motion to* a place, the name of the *City* or *Town* must be put in the *Accusative* without a *Præposition*: as, *Eo Londinum*. I go to London.

The English sign is to.

N. B. *Rus*, *domus*. N. B. So *rus* and *domus*: as, *Rus ibo*. I'll to the Country. *Ite domum*. Go home.

From or by a place.

5. From or
by a place.

V. If the Verb signifies *motion from* or *by a place*: the name of the *City* or *Town* must be put in the *Ablative* without

out a *Præposition* : as, *Eboraco profecturus sum*. I will go from, or by York.

The English sign is from, out, of, or by.

127. N. B. So *rus* and *domus* : as, *Rure rediit*. He is N. *Rus*, do-
return'd out of the Country. *Exiit domo*. He is *mus*.
gone out of the House.

128. N. B. But sometimes the names of *Countries* N. B.
are put without *Præpositions*, and the names of
Cities and *Towns* are used with them : as, *Eram*
Sicilia. I was in Sicily. *Sardiniam venit*. He
came into Sardinia. *Cedit Italiâ*. He went out
of Italy. *In Alexandria*. At Alexandria. *Venit*
in Messanam. He came into Messina. *A Brun-*
dusio. From Brundisium.

The construction of *Impersonals*. Impersonals govern a. Genitive.

129. I. *Interest*, *refert* and *est* govern a
Genitive of the *Person* : as, *Interest ma-*
gistratus. It concerns the Magistrate.
Refert Reipublicæ. It is the interest of
the Common-wealth. *Prudentis est*. It
is the part of a prudent Man.

They likewise govern another *Ge-* N. B.
nitive, *tanti*, *quanti*, *magni*, *parvi*, &c.
as, *Patris parvi interest*. It concerns
my Father little.

130. Except these words, *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*,
vestra, *cujus* : as, *Tua refert*. It concerns you.
Vestra interest. It is your interest. Exc.

131. II. *Libet*, *licet*, *liquet*, *stat*, *vacat* 2. *Dative*.
for *otium est* govern a *Dative* : as, *Li-*
bet mihi ludere. I have a mind to play.
Licet nemini peccare. It is lawful for
no Man to sin. *Liquet mihi dejerare*.
I may fairly swear. *Stat mihi hoc fa-*
ccre.

cere. I am resolv'd to do this. Non
vacat Jovi. Jupiter is not at leisure.

3. Accusat. III. *Oportet* and *decet* with its com-¹³²
pounds govern an *Accusative*: as, *O-*
portet me. I must. *Uxorem* ædes cu-
rare *decet.* It becomes a Wife to take
care of her House. *Dedecet virum* rixa-
ri. It becomes not a Man to scold.

4. With a
Gen.

IV. *Panitet, tadet, miseret, miseres-*¹³³
cit, piget, pudet, govern an *Accusative*
of the Person, and a *Genitive* of the
thing: as, *Panitet eum scelerum.* He
repents of his Faults. *Tadet me vita.*
I am weary of my Life. *Miseret me*
tui. I pity you. *Miserefcit te illorum.*
Pitty them. *Piget me fratris.* I am
troubled at my Brother. *Pudeat te*
negligentia. Be ashamed of your neg-
lect.

N. B. 1. Be-
come Perso-
nals. Impersonals sometimes turn Personals: as, ¹³⁴
Hoc decet. This becomes me. *Istud pudet.* That
ashames me.

2. *Capit, &c.* *Capit, incipit, desinit, debet, solet, potest* when ¹³⁵
they come before Impersonals, do themselves
become Impersonals: as, *Capit non convenire.*
They began not to agree. *Incipit pudere me.* I
begin to be ashamed. *Desinit illum studij tadere.*
He ceases to be weary of his Study. *Tadere so-*
let avaros impendij. Covetous Men use to be
weary of spending. *Sacerdotem inscitæ pudere*
debet. A priest ought to be ashamed of igno-
rance. *Non potest perveniri ad summum.* There
is no coming to the top.

The word which in English seems the Nomina-
tive Case to the Verb, in Latin shall be such Case
as the Imperpersonal governs.

V. Im-

136. V. *Impersonals* when they become *Personals*, and *Personals* when they become *Impersonals*, govern the same Cases that they did before: as, [1.] *Hoc decet me.* This becomes me. Nonne istud *puget te?* Are you not ashamed of this? [2.] *Dolet mihi.* I am vexed. *Juvat me scribere.* It pleases me to write. *Pugnatur ab hostibus.* The Enemies Fight. 5. The former Case.

137. An *Impersonal* is of the same Person with the word which follows it: as, *statatur a me.* I stand, 1^a. *sing.* *Statutur ab illis.* They stand. 3^a. *plural.* N. B. Their Person.

The Government of Participles. *Participle.*

138. I. *Participles*, *Gerunds*, and *Supines*, govern the cases of their Verbs: as, *Tendens ad sidera palmas.* Holding his Hands up to the Stars. *Utendum est aetate.* We must make use of our time. *Veni audire poetas.* I came to hear the Poets. 1. The rules.

139. N. B. 1. *Participles Passive* oft govern a *Dative* of the agent: as, *Mihi exorandus est.* He *suas* must be prevailed on by me. N. B. 1. *Passive*.

140. 2. *Gerunds* in *di* elegantly govern a *Genitive plural*: as, *Licentia deripiendi pomorum.* Liberty to steal Apples. 2. *Gerunds.*

141. II. *Participles*, when they become *Nouns*, govern a *Genitive*: as, *Alieni appetens.* Desirous of what is another's. *Sui profusus.* Profuse of his own. 2. Become Nouns.

N. B. *Par-*

N. B.

N. B. *Participles become Nouns, when they signify no certain time:* as, *Laborem patiens*. One who endures Labour at this time, is a *Participle*: but *Laboris patiens*. One who is able to endure labour at any time, tho' he do not at this time, is a *Noun*.

3. *Exosus,*
perosus,

III. *Exosus* and *perosus* when they signify *Actively*, govern an *Accusative*: as, *Exosa segnitiam*. Hating sloath. *Perosus mulieres*. Hating Women. But when they signify *passively*, they govern a *Dative*: as, *Exosus Deo*. Hated by God. *Perosus Romanis*. Hateful to the Romans.

4. *Pertasus.*

IV. *Pertasus* governs a *Genitive* or an *Accusative*: as, *Pertasus levitatis tuae*. Weary of thy inconstancy. *Pertasus ignaviam suam*. Weary of his own sloath.

5. *Natus,*
&c.

V. *Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus,* *creatus, ortus, editus*, govern an *Ablative* without a *Præposition*: as, *Hac origine nati*. Descended from this Original. *Bonis prognata parentibus*, Born of good parents. *Sate sanguine divum*. Sprung from the blood of the Gods. *Quo sanguine cretus?* What Blood is he sprung from? *Venus orta mari*. Venus, who rose from the Sea. *Terra editus*. Born of the Earth.

Government of *Adverbs* with *Nouns*. Adverbs.

145. I. *En* and *ecce* govern a *Nominative* 1. *En, ecce.*
 or an *Accusative*: as, *En Priamus*, or
Priamum! See Priam! *Ecce status no-*
ster! or *statum nostrum*! See our Con-
 dition. But when they signifie reproach-
 ing, they govern only an *Accusative*:
 as, *En culpam*! See his Crime. *En mi-*
serum! See the wretch!
146. II. *Adverbs* of *place*, *time*, and 2. *Place, &c.*
quantity, with *instar* and *ergò* govern a
Genitive: as, *Ubi gentium*? In what
 part of the VWorld? *Tunc temporis*.
 At that time. *Satis eloquentie*. Elo-
 loquence enough. *Instar montis*. Like a
 Mountain. *Virtutis ergò*. For his Va-
 lour.
147. *Minimè gentium* (by no means) is a peculiar
 way of Speech.
148. III. *Cedo* governs an *Accusative*: as, 3. *Cedo.*
Cedo arbitrum. Let us have an Arbi-
 trator.
149. IV. *Aliter*, *secus*, *ante*, *post* govern 4. *Aliter,*
&c.
 an *Ablative*: as, *Multò aliter*. Far o-
 therwise. *Paulo secus*. A little other-
 wise. *Multò ante*. Long before. *Lon-*
go post tempore. A long time after.
150. V. *Derivative Adverbs* govern the 5. *Deriva-*
tives.
 cases of their *Primitives*: as, *Optimè*
omnium. Best of all. *Similiter huic*.
 Like him. *Propiùs urbem*. Nearer the
 C City.

City. *Propius illo*. Nearer than he. Because *optimus* governs a Genit. *similis* a Dat. *Prope* an Accus. *Propior* an Ab-lative.

The Government of *Adverbs* with *Verbs*.

I. Indicat.
and Sub-
junct.
Ubi, &c.

I. *Ubi postquam* and *cum*, when they are Adverbs of time; *simulac*, *simulatque*, *quemadmodum*, *ut*, *utcumque*, *sicut*, govern an *Indicative* or a *Subjunctive*: as, *Ubi lavemus*, or *laverimus*. When we wash. *Postquam veneram*, or *venissem*. After I was come. *Cum faciam*, or *fecero*. When I do it. *Simulac erat*, or *esset*. As soon as it was. *Simulatque adolebit*, or *adoleverit*. As soon as he grows up. *Quemadmodum dixeram*, or *dixissem*. As I had said. *Ut*, or *sicut*. *salutabis*, or *salutaveris*. As you salute. *Utcunque est*, or *sit*. However it be.

Donec.

II. *Donec* [as long as] governs an *Indicative*: as, *Donec eris felix*. As long as you are happy. But *donec* [until] governs an *Indicative* or *Subjunctive*: as, *Donec jussit*. Until he gave Orders. *Donec aqua sit decocta*. Until the water be boyled.

Dum.

III. *Dum* [as long as] governs an *Indicative*: as, *Dum apparatur*. While she is making ready. But *dum* [so that,

or until] governs a *Subjunctive*: as, *Dum profim tibi*. So I may serve you. *Dum viderit*. Until he see.

154. IV. *Quoad* [how long? as long as] *Quoad* governs an *Indicative* or *Subjunctive*: as, *Quoad expectas?* How long do you expect? *Quoad possem*. As long as I could. But *quoad* [until] governs a *Subjunctive*: as, *Quoad mittatur*. Till he be sent.

155. V. *Quasi*, *cen*, *tanquam*, *perinde-ac-* 2. Subjunct-
si, *hand secus ac si*, govern a Subjunct-
ive: as, *Quasi* [*cen*, *tanquam*] non no- *Quasi*, *cen*,
rimus. As if we knew not. *Perinde ac* &c.
si [*hand secus ac si*] *ipse venisses*. As
if you had come your self.

156. VI. *Ne* when it forbids, governs an 3. Imperat.
Imperative or a *Subjunctive*: as. *Ne* or Subjunct.
savi. Rage not. *Ne metuas*. Fear not.
Ne for *non* governs other Moods. N. B.

The Construction of *Conjunctions* with *Nouns*.

157. *Conjunctions Copulative* and *Disjunctive*; and *quam*, *nisi*, *praterquam*, and couple like Cases: as, *Xenophon & Plato*. Xenophon and Plato. *Aut dies aut nox*. Either day or night. *Minor quam tu*. Less than you. *Placet nemini nisi* or *praterquam sibi*. He pleases no body but himself. *Albus an ater*. Whether black or white.

Exc. Except some Rule hinder it: as, *Emi centum & pluris*. I bought it for a hundred pound and more. *Vixi Roma & Venetiis*. I lived at Rome and Venice. 158.

Their Construction with Verbs.

1. Copulat. and Disjunctive. I. Conjunctions *Copulative* and *Disjunctive* couple like Moods and Tenses: as, *Precabantur & docebant*. They prayed and taught. Sometimes different Tenses: as, *Audivi & scio*. I heard and know. 159.

2. Subjunct. *Etsi, tametsi, etiamsi, quamquam, quamvis, and licet*, oft govern a *Subjunctive*: as, *Quamvis miretur*. Tho' he wonder. *Licet venias*. Tho' you come. 160.

Cum. III. *Cum* [although or because] governs a *Subjunctive*: as, *Cum dicamus*. *Altho' we say*. *Cum sis aptus*. Because you are fit. 161.

3. Indic. & Subjunct. *Ni, nisi, &c.* IV. *Ni, nisi; si, siquidem; quod, quia; & quam* with its Compounds, govern an *Indicative* or *Subjunctive*: as, *Gaudeo quod rediisti, vel redieris*. I am glad that you are return'd. *Aliud quam hi statuunt, vel statuant*. Contrary to what they judge. 162.

Si V. *Si* [altho'] governs a *Subjunctive*: as, *Non si me obsecret*. Not tho' she beseech me. But *siquis* governs an *Indicative*; as, *Siquis adest*. If any be present. 163.

Siquis.

VI. *Quippe*

158. 164. VI. *Quippe* governs an *Indicative*: *Quippe*.
 as, *Quippe egrotat*. Because he is sick.
Quippe qui governs either Mood. *Quippe* *Quippe qui*.
pe qui pejeravit, or *pejeraverit*. Be-
 cause he is perjured.

So *qui* [because] governs a *Subjunctive*: as N. *Qui*.
 Stultus es *qui* huic credas. You are a Fool be-
 cause you trust him: or, for trusting him.

159. 165. VII. *Ne*, *an*, *num* in a question go- *Ne, an, num*.
 vern an *Indicative*: as, *Vivit ne?* *An*
 [*num*] *vivit?* Is he alive? But when
 they signify *doubtfully*, or *indefinitely*
 they govern a *Subjunctive*: as, *Vide*
num redierit. See if he is returned.
 Nil refert *fecerisne*, *an persuaseris*. 'Tis
 no matter whether you do it, or per-
 swade them to it.

160. 166. VIII. *Ut* when it is a *causal Con-* *Ut Con-*
junction, or signifies *lest not*, *altho'* *junction*.
 or *as being*, governs a *Subjunctive*: as,
Ut una esset. That he might be with
 them. *Metuo ut subster*. I fear least
 he cannot stand to it. *Ut omnia con-*
tingant. Tho' all things should fall out.
Ut qui sefelleris. As being one that
 has deceived me. But when it is an
Adverb, and signifies *as*, *as soon as*, or *Ut Adverb*.
asks a question, it governs an *Indica-*
tive: as, *Fac, ut facis*. Do as you do.
Ut distessi. As soon as I departed. *Ut*
valet? How does he?

The Government of *Prepositions*.

Prepositions
govern an
Accusa-
tive.

I. These Prepositions govern an Accusative; *Ad, adversus, adversum, ante, apud: Circa, circiter, circum, cis, citra, contra: Erga, extra: Infra, inter, intra, juxta: Ob: Penes, per, pone, post, prater, propter: Secundum, secus, supra: Trans: Ultra: Versus: as, Ad templum.* To Church. *Adversus duos.* Against two. *Adversum te.* Towards you. *Ante obitum.* Before his death. *Apud forum.* At the Market. *Circa oppidum.* About or near the Town. *Circiter duo millia.* About two thousand. *Circum montem.* Round about the Hill. *Cis Thamesin.* On this side of the Thames. *Citra fluvium.* On this side of the River. *Contra stimulum.* Against the prick. *Erga populum.* Towards the People. *Extra ades.* Without the House. *Infra omnes.* Below all. *Inter mortuos.* Among the dead. *Intra domum.* Within the House. *Juxta fontem.* Near the Fountain. *Ob premium.* For a reward. *Penes illum.* In his power. *Per campos.* Through the Fields. *Pone tergum.* Behind my back. *Post mortem.* After death. *Prater te.* Besides you. *Propter vicinum.* For my Neighbour. *Secundum Aristotelem.*

telum. According to Aristotle. *Secus Fluvium.* Besides the River. *Supra caput.* Above my Head. *Trans Alpes.* Beyond the Alps. *Ultra Indos.* Beyond the Indies. *Londinum versus.* Towards London.

N. B. *Versus* is always set after its Case.

168. II. These Prepositions govern an 2. Ablative.

Ablative; *A, ab, abs, absque*: *Coram, cum*: *De*: *E, ex*: *Palam, pra, pro*: *sine*: as, *A Deo.* From God. *Ab inimico.* From an Enemy. *Abs quovis.* From any. *Absque pecuniâ.* Without Money. *Coram praeceptore.* Before the Master. *Cum damno.* With loss. *De nugis.* About trifles. *E fonte.* Out of the Spring. *Ex alta rupe.* From a high Rock. *Palam omnibus.* Openly before all. *Pra omnibus.* Before all. *Pro te.* For you. *Sine pane.* Without Bread.

169. III. *Clam* and *subter* govern an 3. Accusat. or Ablat. *Clam* *subter*.
Accusative or an *Ablative*: as, *Clam patrem* or *patre.* Unknown to his Father. *Subter terram* or *terrâ.* Under the Earth.

170. IV. *In* [towards, against, into] or *In* with Accusative.
 when it signifies *division, change* or *gradual increase* governs an *Accusative*: as, *Odium in Troianos.* Hatred to or towards the Trojans. *Scelus in te.* A crime against you. *Via ducit in urbem.* The Road leads into the City. *Finditur in partes duas.* It is divided into

two parts. *Vertitur in cineres.* It is changed into Ashes. *Crescit in horas.* It increases every Hour. But when it signifies *action in a place*, it governs an *Ablative*. *Spectatur in ignibus aurum.* Gold is try'd in the Fire.

Ablative.

Sub. V. *Sub* [to, about, before,] go- 171.

Accusat.

verns an *Accusative*: as, *Sub umbram properemus.* Let us haste to the shade. *Sub id tempus.* About that time. *Sub noctem.* A little before Night. Otherwise it governs an *Ablative*: as, *Sub terrâ.* Under the Ground. *Sub nocte.* In the Night.

Ablative.

Super.
Accusat.

VI. *Super* [beyond] govern an *Accu-* 172.
sative: as, *Super Garamantas.* Beyond the Garamantes. *Super* [concerning, or upon] governs an *Ablative*: as, *Rumor super ea re.* A report concerning that matter. *Super fronde.* Upon a Leaf.

Ablative.

N. B. *Supra frondem* is also used.

Ablative or
Genitive.

VII. *Tenus* governs an *Ablative* ei- 173.
ther in the *singular* or *plural* Number: as, *Pube tenus.* Up to the Groin. *Pectoribus tenus.* Up to the Breast. But it governs a *Genitive* only in the *plural* Number; as *crurum tenus* up to the legs.

Tenus.

Tenus is set after its case.

N. B. I.
Without
Cases.

VIII. Prepositions without Cases 174.
turn *Adverbs*: as, *Pone subit.* She follows behind.

2. Under-
stood.

IX. Prepositions are oft understood: 175.

as, *Venit Sardiniam sup. in.* He came into Sardinia. *Habeo te loco parentis. sup. in.* I esteem you as a Father.

176. X. Verbs, compounded with a Præ-<sup>3. In Com-
position.</sup>position often govern the case of their Præposition: as, *Pratero te.* I pass by you. *Detrudunt naves scopulo.* They thrust the Ships off the Rock.

Because *preter* governs an *Accusative*, and *de* an *Ablative*.

177. XI. Verbs compounded with *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in,* Sometimes repeat their Præposition: as, *Abstinuerunt a vitiis.* They abstain'd from Vices. *Amicos advocabo ad hanc rem.* I will call my Friends to this Business. *Conferemus cum legibus.* We will consult the Laws. *Detrahit de tuâ famâ.* He lessens your Reputation. *Ex insidiis evasi.* I escaped the Snare. *Incumbe in hanc rem.* Mind this business diligently.

The Government of *Interjections*.

178. I. Interjections are sometimes put without a Case: as, *Hei! vereor.* A-<sup>1. Without
Case.
understood.</sup>lafs! I am afraid. Sometimes they are understood: as, *Me miserum!* Poor I!
179. II. *O* governs a *Nominative*, *Accusative*, or *Vocative*: as, *O festus dies!* O fine day! *O fortunatos agricolas!* O^{2. O} happy

happy Husbandmen! *O formase puer!*
O pretty Boy!

3. *Hen prob.* III. *Hen* and *prob* govern a *Nomi-* 180.

native, or *Accusative*: as, *Hen pietas!*

O goodness! Hen stirpem inuisam!

O hated Family! Prob Jupiter!

N. B. *Prob deum fidem!*

O good God! We

may say likewise, Prob sancte Jupiter!

In the Vocative.

4. *Hei.* IV. *Hei* and *ve* govern a *Dative*: 181.

as, *Hei mihi!*

Alas for me! Ve tibi!

Woe is thee!



S Y N

SYNTAXIS.

1. **S**yntaxis est debita partium orationis inter se connexio. Syntaxis quid.

2. Ejus partes sunt duæ *Concordia* & *Rectio*. Quotuplex.

3. *Concordia* tres sunt; *Prima* Nominativi & Verbi; *Secunda* Substantivi & Adjectivi; *Tertia* Relativi & Antecedentis. Concordiæ quot?

Concordia Nominativi & Verbi. verbum.

4. I. Verbum personale concordat cum *Nominativo Numero & Personâ*; ut, *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis*. 1. Personale.

N. B. Nominativi Pronominum *Ego, Nos; Tu, Vos; Ille, illi*; raro exprimuntur: ut, Si min. non *dixeris, astuo, sudat*. Nisi *Emphases* aut *Distincti- expressus.*
onis causâ: ut, *Tu dominus, tu vir, tu mihi, frater eris.* Ext.

6. II. Verba infinita *Accusativum* ante se habent: ut, *Te rediisse gaudeo*. 2. Infinitum.

7. III. Impersonalia non habent *Nominativum*: ut, *Tædet me vitæ*. 3. Impersonale.

Concordia Substantivi & Adjectivi.

8. I. Adjectivum (sive Nomen sive Pronomen, sive Participium) concordat Regula.

dat cum Substantivo *Casu, Numero, & Genere*: ut, *Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes. Hoc vulnus.*

N. B. Ad-
ject. sine
Substant.

N. B. Adjectivum sine Substantivo positum 9.
fit Substantivum: ut, *Multi multa loquuntur. Difficilia qua pulchra.*

Concordia *Antecedentis & Relativi.*

Regula.

I. Relativum concordat cum Antecedente, *Numero, Genere & Personâ*: ut, *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur.*

N. B. Pri-
mitivum.
inclusum.

N. B. Aliquando Adjectivum vel Relativum 11.
concordat cum Pronomine *Primitivo* quod in *Possessivo* includitur: ut *Meum solius peccatum. Tuus ipse animus. Sua cujusq; laus. Noster duorum eventus.*

Casus.

Casus Relativi.

1. Rectus.

I. Quoties nullus Nominativus est 12.
inter Relativum & Verbum, Relativum erit Verbo Nominativus: ut, *Ille miser est, qui nummos miratur.*

2. Obliquus.

II. At si Nominativus sit inter Relativum & Verbum, Relativum erit ejus casus, quem Verbum, aut alia vox, à quâ regitur, post se postulat: ut, *Utor libris, quos habeo. Cujus numen adoro. Quorum optimum ego habeo, Præ quo cæteri sordent.*

Exceptiones Concordantiis Communes.

1. Plura sup-
posita.

I. Plures Nominativi, Substantiva vel Antecedentia cujuscunque numeri postulant Verbum, Ad-

Adjectivum, vel Relativum plurale: ut, *Dolor & voluptas invicem cedunt. Pater & frater sunt chari.*

15. N. B. 1. Quod quidem verbum cum Nominativo dignioris Personæ, Adjectivum cum Substantivo, Relativum cum Antecedente dignioris generis consentit: ut, *Si tu & pater valetis, ego & mater qui domi sumus, valemus.* N. B. Appositi persona & genus.

16. 2. Dignior autem prima persona quam secunda, & secunda quam tertia: *Masculinum* genus quam *fæmininum*, & *fæmininum* quam neutrum: sed in rebus inanimatis *neutrum* genus dignissimum est: ut, *Arcus & calami sunt mea.* dignior persona & genus.

17. II. Verbum, Adjectivum, vel Relativum, potest consentire cum Infinito, clausula, vel voce materialiter sumtâ: Verbum autem in tertiâ Personâ, Adjectivum vel Relativum in neutro genere ponuntur: ut, *Mentiri non est meum. In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum. Mulier est fæmininum.* 1. Infinitum &c. pro supposito.

18. III. Verbum inter duos Nominativos, Relativum inter duo Antecedentia diversorum numerorum aut generum, interdum cum posteriore convenit: ut, *Amantium ira amoris integratio est. Globus qua terra dicitur. Lutetia quos Parisios vocamus.* 3. Vox inter duo supposita.

Interrogativum & Redditivum.

19. Interrogativum & Redditivum ejusdem casus & temporis erunt: ut, *Quis pauper? Avarus. Quid agunt in ludo literario? Student.* Regula.

20. Exc. 1. Nisi interrogatio fiat per Cujus, jam, ut, *Cujus pecus? Laniorum.* Aut per dictionem quæ regit varios casus: ut, *Quanti commisti? Parvo.* Exc.

2.

2. Nisi etiam *Redditivum* sit Pronomen possessivum, tum enim ponitur in casu Nominis a quo regitur Interrogativum: ut, *Cujus liber est Meus.*

Regimen Substantivi.

1. Regula.

I. Cum duo Substantiva *diverse significationis* concurrunt, quod sensu posterioris est, in Genitivo ponitur: ut, *Amor nummi. Pater patria. Cultor agri.*

2. Appositio

II. Duo vel plura Substantiva ad eandem rem spectantia in eodem casu apponuntur: ut, *Pater meus vir amat me puerum. Marcus Tullius Cicero.*

3. Adiect. neutrum.

III. Adjectivum neutrum Substantive positum regit Genitivum: ut, *Id mantica. Quantum pecunia?*

4. Laus & vituper.

IV. *Laus & vituperium* rei ponuntur in Genitivo, vel Ablativo: ut, *Ingenui vultus puer. Vir nullâ fide.*

5. Opus & usus.

V. *Opus & usus* regunt Ablativum: ut, *Authoritate tua nobis opus est. Usus est illi pecuniâ.*

N. B.

N. B. *Opus* aliquando *Adjective* pro *necessarius* ponitur, & variè construitur: ut, *Dux nobis opus est. Dicis nummos nobis opus esse.*

Regimen Adjectivorum.

Genitivus post Adjectiva.

Adjectiva.

1. Desiderij &c.

I. Adjectiva quæ *desiderium*, *notitiam*, *memoriam*, & iis contraria significant, Genitivum regunt: ut, *Avidus novi-*

*novitatis. Prescius futuri. Memor esto
brevis ævi. Timidus lucis. Radix litera-
rum Inmemor mandati.*

30. II. Adjectiva verbalia in *ax* regunt 2. Verbalia.
Genitivum: ut, *Audax ingenij. Tem-
pus edax rerum.*

31. III. Nomina partitiva & partitive 3. Partitiva.
posita regunt Genitivum, cujus genus,
sequuntur: ut, *Utrum horum? Quis-
quis deorum. Tres fratrum. Primus Re-
gum. Fortior manuum. Doctissimus Po-
etarum.*

32. N. B. Regunt etiam Ablativum vel Accusati- N. B.
vum cum his præpositionibus, *è, de, ex, inter,*
ante: ut, *Alter è vobis. Solus de superis. Primus*
inter omnes. Primus inter omnes.

DATIVUS.

Adjectiva

33. I. Adjectiva quæ significant commo- 1. Commò-
dum, incommodum, similitudinem, dissi- di, &c.
militudinem, voluptatem, submissiorem
aut relationem, Dativum regunt: ut,
*Sis bonus tuis. Inimicus quieti. Equa-
lis Hectori. Color contrarius albo. Ju-
cundus amicis. Omnibus supplex. Prox-
imus tibi.*

34. Exc. 1. Quædam ex his regunt Genitivum: Exc.
ut, *Par hujus. Affines harum rerum. Quid pro-
prium stulti? Domini similis. Fidissima tui.*

35. 2. Communis, immunis, alienus regunt varios
casus: ut, *Commune omnium animantium. Com-
munis omnibus. Commune mihi tecum. Immunes
mali. Immunis omnibus. Immunes ab illo malo.
Alienus consilij. Alienus ambitioni. Alienus à
studio.*

3. Natus,

3. 3. *Natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vebemens, aptus* regunt Accusativum rei cum Præpositione: ut, *Natus ad gloriam. Vestis commoda ad cursum. Vebemens in utramque partem.*
2. Compos. cum con. II. Nomina composita cum con re- 37.
gunt Dativum: ut, *Cognatus tibi. Con-
servus mihi.*
3. Verbalia in bilis. III. Verbalia in bilis significantia pas- 38.
sivè regunt Dativum: ut, *Flebilis nuli. Formidabilis hosti.*

Accusativus.

Magnitudinis mensura. *Nomen mensura* post Adjectivum 39.
ponitur in Accusativo, & interdum in Ablativo vel Genitivo: ut, *Altus pedes septem. Latus pedibus tribus. Longus pedum quinquaginta.*

Adjectiva

Ablativus.

1. Comparativa. I. Comparativa, subintellecto quàm 40.
regunt Ablativum: ut, *Vilius argentum est auro, i. e. quàm aurum.* Regunt etiam Ablativum, qui significat *mensuram excessus*: ut, *Quanto doctior es, tanto sis submissior.*
2. Copiæ & egestatis. II. Adjectiva *copiæ & egestatis* regunt 41.
Ablativum vel Genitivum: ut, *Ple-nus nummorum, vel nummis. Expers fraudis vel fraude.*
3. Diversitatis. III. Adjectiva *diversitatis* regunt 42.
Ablativum cum Præpositione: ut, *Al-ter ab illo. Aliud ab hoc.*

IV. Causa

- Aliquando etiam Dativum; ut, *Huic diversum.* *Exc.*
 43. IV, *Causa* vel *Modus rei*, *Pretium* *Causa, &c.*
 44. vel *Pars* ponitur in Ablativo: ut, *Pal-*
lidus irâ. Spe dives. Asse carum est. E-
grotus animo.
 45. V. *Dignus & indignus* regunt *Abla-* *5. Dignus,*
tivum, & interdum *Genitivum*: ut, *indignus.*
Dignus odio. Indignus honore. Dignum
operis tui. Indignus avorum.

Pronomina.

Pronomina.

46. I. *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, *Ge-* *1. Primiti-*
nitivi *Primitivorum* *Passivè* significant:
 ut, *Amor tui*, i. e. *quo tu amaris ab*
alio.
 47. II. *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, *2. Possessiva.*
Possessiva *Activè* significant: ut, *Amor*
tuus, i. e. *quo tu amas alium.*
 48. III. *Sui & suus* reciproca sunt, hoc *3. Reciproca.*
 est, semper reflectuntur ad illud quod
 præcessit in eadem sententiâ: ut, *Pe-*
trus nimium admiratur se, sc. *Petrum.*
Petrus parcat erroribus suis sc. *Petri.*
 49. IV. *Hic* mihi proximum ostendit; *4. Hic, iste,*
iste eum qui apud te est; *ille* eum qui *ille.*
 ab utroque remotus est.
 50. V. *Ille* eminentiam rei denotat: ut, *5. Ille, iste.*
Alexander ille magnus. Iste vero con-
temptum: ut, *Iste homuncio.*
 51. VI. *Hic* ad posterius, *Ille* ad prius *6. Hic, ille.*
 refertur: ut, *Agricola & pastor diffe-*
runt: *ille fructum è terrâ sperat*; *hic*
è pecore. D Regi-

Regimen Verborum.

Verba.

Nominativus post Verbum.

1. Substan-
tiva.

I. Verba Substantiva : ut, *Sum, fo-
rem, fio, existo* : Verba vocandi passi-
va : ut, *Nominor, appellor, dicor*, &
his similia : ut, *scribor, salutor, habe-
or, &c.* Nominativum utrinque habent:
ut, *Deus est summum bonum. Perpusilli
vocantur nani. Horatius habetur poeta.*

2. Infinita.

II. Verbum infinitum eisdem utrin-
que casus habet : ut, *Hypocrita cupit
videri justus; vel, se videri justum.*
*Nobis non licet esse tam disertis, vel,
disertos. Expedit vobis esse bonas.*

Sed hic subintelligitur Accusativus : ut, *Nos
esse disertos. Vos esse bonas.*

Verba.

Genitivus post Verbum.

1. Aestimandi.

I. Verba *astimandi* regunt Geniti-
vum pretij : ut, *Plurimi fit Pecunia.*
*Pudor parvi penditur. Non hujus te
astimo.*

Exc.

Exc. *Astimo* regit etiam Ablativum : ut, *Vir-
tus magno astimanda est.*

N. B.

N. B. Singularia sunt ista, *Æqui boni consulo, 56.
æqui boni facio, i. e. in bonam accipio partem.*

2. Accusandi,
&c.

II. Verba *accusandi, damnandi, ab-
solvendi, monendi*, & similia regunt Ge-
nitivum criminis : ut, *Incusat eum
probris. Sceleris damnat generum. Ab-
solu-*

solutus est furti. Admoneto eum pristinæ fortunæ.

58. *Exc. 1. Vertitur hic Genitivus aliquando in Ext. 1.*

Ablativum, vel cum Præpositione, vel sine Præpositione: ut, Condemnabo te crimine eodem. Uxorem de pudicitia accusavit. Admonui te de eâ re.

59. 2. *Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, 2.*

& superlativus gradus in Ablativo solo ponuntur: ut, Accusas furti an supri, an utroque, sive de utroque? ambobus, vel de ambobus? neutro, vel de neutro? De plurimis accusaris.

60. *III. Satago, misereor, miseresco, Gen. 3. Satago,*

nitivum regunt: ut, Rerum suarum satagit. Miserere laborum. Miseresce generis tui.

61. *At Misereor, miseresco, rarius Dativum: ut, Exc.*

Huic misereor. Miseresce malis.

62. *IV. Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, 4. Reminif-*

memini regunt Genitivum aut Accusativum: ut, Reminiscitur data fidei, vel datam fidem. Obliviscitur vitiorum suorum, vel, vitia. Recordor hujus rei, vel, hanc rem. Meminit hujus diei, vel, hunc diem.

63. *Memini de hac re, i. e. mentionem feci. N. B.*

64. *V. Potior regit Genitivum aut Abl. 5. Potior.*

tivum: ut, Potius sunt armorum. Potiuntur arenâ.

Dativus post Verbum.

65. *Omne verbum regit Dativum ejus Regula: rei vel personæ, cui aliquid quocunque*

D 2.

modo

modo acquiritur: ut, Non omnibus dormio. Huic habeo, non tibi.

Huic Regulæ appendent varii generis Verba.

Verba.

1. Commodi, &c.

I. Verba significantia *commodum* aut *incommodum* regunt *Dativum*: ut, Non potes mihi commodare. Umbræ nocent frugibus.

Exc.

Ex his quædam regunt etiam *Accusativum*. ut, Unum studetis. Conducunt ad victum. Confert ad eloquentiam. Fessum quies juvat. Liberis me delecto. Ah! te ne frigora ladant. Cur ego amicum offendam?

2. Comparandi.

II. Verba comparandi regunt *Dativum*: ut, Componere magna parvis.

Exc.

Exc. Interdum regunt *Accusativum* vel *Ablativum* cum præpositione: ut, Comparatur ad eum vel, cum illo.

3. Dandi, &c.

III. Verba dandi & reddendi regunt *Dativum personæ*: ut, Fortuna multum nimium dedit. Redde mihi Librum.

4. Promittendi, &c.

IV. Verba promittendi, solvendi, & fidendi regunt *Dativum personæ*: ut, Hoc tibi promitto. Æs alienum mihi numeravit. Committo me fidei tuæ. Crede mihi.

5. Imperandi, &c.

V. Verba imperandi & nuntiandi regunt *Dativum personæ*: ut, Imperat liberis. Cave, cui dicas.

6. Obsequendi, &c.

VI. Verba obsequendi & repugnandi regunt *Dativum*: ut, Filius obtemperat patri. Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat.

At

74. At ex his quædam regunt alios casus: ut, *Certat cum illo. Oppugnat vitam meam.* Exc.

75. VII. Verba minandi & irascendi regunt *Dativum personæ*: ut, *Virique mortem minatus est. Adolescenti succenset.* 7. Minandi, &c.

76. VIII. *Sum* cum compositis præter *possum* regit *Dativum*: ut, *Urbi pater est. Mihi nec obest, nec prodest.* 8. Sum cum compos.

77. IX. *Dativum* regunt Verba composita cum *præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, satis, benè, malè*: ut, *Praluxi majoribus. Hoc accessit meis malis. Convixit nobis. Subolet uxori. Antefero pacem bello. Postpono famam pecunia. Nemini obtrudi potest. Impendet omnibus periculum. Interfuit negotio. Satisfaciam tibi. Benefecit patri. Maledixit matri.* 9. Composita.

78. Sed quædam ex his regunt *Accusativum* vel *Ablativum*: ut, *Praeo, prævenco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertō*, regunt *Accusativum*: Sic, *Nihil potuit accedere ad amorem. Constat inter omnes. Anteit multos. Posthabuit suum commodum præ meo commodo. Hæc insunt in amore. Interdico tibi aquâ & igni.* Exc.

79. X. *Est* & *suppetit* pro *habeo* regunt *Dativum*: ut, *Est mihi pater. Suppetit mihi pecunia.* 10. Est suppetit.

80. XI. *Sum* cum multis aliis *geminum* regit *Dativum* alterum *personæ*, alterum *rei*: ut, *Mare est exitio nautis. Speras tibi laudi fore, quod mihi vitio vertis? Dedit mihi vestem pignori.* 11. Dar geminur.

12. Varii
casus.

XII. Quædam verba regunt varios ^{81.} casus.

Sensu eodem

1. Vel *sensu eodem*: ut: 1. *Dono tibi hoc munus. Dono te hoc munere.* 2. *Aspersit mihi labem. Aspersit me labe.* 3. *Instravit equo penulam. Instravit equum penulâ.* 4. *Impertio tibi salutem. Impertio te salute.* 5. *Refero, scribo, mitto, tibi vel ad te.* 6. *Hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt, Savis inter se convenit urxis.*

Sensu diverso.
60.

2. Vel *sensu diverso*: ut, 1. *Consulo tibi, i. e. do consilium, vel prospicio. Consulo te, i. e. peto consilium. Consulis istuc pessimè in istum, i. e. statuis.* 2. *Metuo, timeo, formido, caveo, tibi vel de te, i. e. sum sollicitus pro te. Metuo, timeo, formido, caveo te vel à te, sc. nè mihi noceas.* 3. *Do tibi literas, ut ad aliquem feras. Do ad te literas, i. e. mitto ut legas.* 4. *Ausculto tibi, i. e. obedio. Ausculto te i. e. audio.*

N. B.

N. B. *Mibi, tibi, aut sibi* aliquando elegantior ^{82.} causâ adduntur: ut, *Qui mihi sunt senes. Suo tibi hunc jugulo gladio.*

Accusativus post Verbum.

1. Transiti-
vum.

I. Verbum *transitivum* sive *Acti-^{83.}
vum* sive *Deponens*) regit Accusati-
vum: ut, *Ufus promptos facit. Venerare deum.*

II. Ver-

84. II. Verbum *neutrum* regit *Accusativum* cognatæ significationis: ut, *Longam vitam vixit. Servit duram servitutem.* 2. Neutrum.

85. Exc. Hic *Accusativus* mutatur aliquando in *Ablativum*: ut, *vita vivere. Morte obiit.* Exc.

86. III. Verba rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, hortor, & celo, regunt duplicem *Accusativum*, alterum *persona*, alterum *rei*: ut, *Pasce deum veniam. Docebo te hoc. Induit se calceos. Quod te hortor. Id me elat. celat.* 3. Acc. duplex.

87. Exc. 1. Rogandi verba interdum mutant *Accusativum persona* in *Ablativum*: ut, *Veniam oremus ab ipso.* Exc. 1.

88. 2. Vestiendi verba mutant interdum *Accusativum persona* in *Dativum*; vel *Accusativum rei* in *Ablativum*: ut, *Indue tibi tunicam. Induo te tunica.* 2.

Ablativus post Verbum.

89. I. Quodvis verbum regit *Ablativum Instrumenti, Cause, Modi vel Partis*: ut, *Ferit me gladio. Taceo metu. Summâ eloquentiâ causam egit. Prehendit me manu.* 1. Instrum. causa. Modus, pars.

90. N. B. *Ablativo cause & modi* aliquando additur *Præpositio*: ut, *Baccharis pro ebrietate. Summâ cum humanitate tractavit hominem.*

91. II. Quodvis verbum regit *Ablativum Pretij*: ut, *Teruntio emi. Multo sanguine victoria consistit.* 2. Pretium.

92. 1. Excipiuntur hi *Genitivi* sine substantivis positi, *Tanti, quanti* cum compositis, *pluris, minoris*: ut, *Tanti eris aliis, quanti fueris tibi. Non vendo pluris. Emam minoris.* Sin addantur 3. Exc. 1.

Substantiva, ponuntur in *Ablativo*: ut, *Tantâ mercede docuit, quantâ* hætenus nemo.

2. 1. *Valeo* regit etiam *Accusativum*: ut, *Quinos 93, denarios valet.*

3. Abundandi, &c.

III. Verba *abundandi, implendi, o-nerandi, communicandi* & iis contraria regunt *Ablativum rei*: ut, *Amore abundas. Divitiis suos explevit. Onerant te mendaciis. Participavit me sermone. Indiget pecuniâ. Expedi te crimine. Ego hoc te jasse levabo. Spoliavit me bonis omnibus.*

Exc.

Exc. Quædam ex his interdum regunt *Genitivum*: ut, *Abundans lactis. Indiget patris. Implentur Bacchi. Participavit servum consilij.*

4. Fungor, fruor, &c.

IV. *Fungor, fruor, utor, nitor, dignor* & similia regunt *Ablativum*: ut, *Fungor officio. Frueris alienâ insaniâ. Utor libro. Tuo consilio nititur. Haud tali me dignor honore.*

5. Mereor.

V. *Mereor* cum *Adverbio* regit *Ablativum* cum præpositione *de*: ut, *De me bene meritus est.*

6. Accipiendo, &c.

VI. Quædam *accipiendi, distandi, auferendi* verba regunt *Ablativum* cum Præpositione *a, ab, e, vel ex*: ut, *Accepi literas à patre. Audiveram istuc à multis. Procul abest ab urbe. Eripui illum è malis.*

Exc.

Vertitur hic *Ablativus* aliquando in *Dativum*: ut, *Eripuit illi vitam.*

7. Comparata.

VII. Verba quæ *comparationem* significant regunt *Ablativum* qui significat

cat *mensuram excessus* : ut, *superat illum multis gradibus*.

93. 101. VIII. Verba significantia *affectionem* ^{8 Affectio & passio.}
aut *passionem* regunt Ablativum partis
94. in quâ *affectio* aut *passio* est : & interdum *Genitivum* : ut, *Ægrotat animo*.
Pendet animi.

102. IX. Verba *Passiva* & *Passivè* signifi- ^{9. Passiva.}
cantia regunt Ablativum agentis cum
Præpositione *à* vel *ab* : ut, *Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*. *Vapulabis à præceptore*. Interdum *Dativum* : ut, *Non cernitur ulli*.

103. X. Ablativus cum Participio expreso vel subintellecto, si à nullâ voce regatur, ponitur *absolutè* : ut, *Imperante Augusto, natus est Christus*. *Me duce vinces*. sup. *existente*.

104. XI. Idem verbum regit *plures casus* ^{11. Varij casus.}
per diversas regulas : ut, *Dedit mihi vestem pignori propriâ manu*.

105. XII. Quodvis verbum vel adjectivum recipit post se verbum *Infinitum* : ^{12. Infinitum.}
ut, *Dicere quæ puduit, scribere jussit amor*. *Dignus amari*.

De Gerundiis..

Gerundia.

106. I. Gerundia in *di* pendent a quibusdam tum Substantivis tum Adjectivis :
ut, *Amor habendi*. *Certus eundi*.

107. Poetæ pro Gerundio in *di* ponunt *Infinitivum* : N. B.
ut, *Studium arva tueri*. *Peritus medicari*.

2. In *do*.

II. Gerundia in *do* pendent ab his¹⁰⁸.
Præpositionibus *a, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro*: ut, *Deterrentur à dis-
cendo. Gloria comparatur ex defendendo.*
*Consultat de transeundo. Petam mer-
cedem pro vapulando.*

N. B.

Ponuntur & absque Præpositione: ut, *Scriben-
do discas scribere.*

3. In *dum*.

III. Gerundia in *dum* pendent ab¹⁰⁹.
his Præpositionibus, *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter*: ut, *Inter cenandum. Ante
domandum. Locus ad agendum. Veni
propter redimendum te.*

N. B.

N. B. Cum significatur necessitas ponuntur si¹¹⁰.
ne Præpositione, cum Verbo *est*, & regunt Da-
tivum personæ: ut, *Vigilandum est ei.*

Obs.

Vertuntur aliquando Gerundia in Nomina¹¹¹.
Adjectiva: ut, *Generandi gloria mellis. Delectan-
tur inferendis criminibus. Ad accusandos homines
duceris.*

Supinum.

De Supinis.

1. Prius.

I. Prius supinum pro *Infinitivo Acti-
vo* ponitur, post verbum aut Participi-
um significans motum ad locum: ut,
*Spectatum veniunt. Milites missi specu-
latum.*

N. B.

Ille do venum, do filiam nuptum habent motum¹¹².
latentem.

2. Posterior.

II. Posterior supinum poni potest¹¹⁴.
pro *Infinitivo Passivo* post quædam Ad-
jectiva: ut, *Fadum factum. Turpe dictum.*

*De Tempore & Loco.**Tempus.**Tempus.*

115. I. Nomen *Temporis* respondens quæ- 1. Quando.
 stioni *quando* ponitur in *Ablativo*: ut,
Nocte vigilas. Luce dormis.
116. II. Nomen *Temporis* respondens quæ- 2. Quamdiu.
 stioni *quamdiu* ponitur in *Accusativo*,
 & interdum in *Ablativo*: ut, *Sexagin-*
ta annos natus. Imperavit triennio.
117. Aliquando apponitur *Præpositio*. ut, *In pau-* N. B.
cis diebus. De die. De nocte. /Promitto in diem.
Annos ad quinquaginta. Per tres annos.

*Locus.**Spatium Loci.*

118. I. *Spatium Loci* ponitur in *Accusa-* 1. Spatium.
tivo, & interdum in *Ablativo*: ut, *Pa-*
ret tres ulnas, vel tribus ulnis.

Appellativa Locorum & Regiones.

119. II. Nomina *Appellativa*, & nomina 2. Appella-
Regionum ponuntur plerumque post *tiva & Re-*
 verba cum *Præpositione*: ut, *In foro* *giones.*
versatur. Vivo in Angliâ. Ibant ad
templum. Per mare ibis ad Indos. E
Siciliâ decessit.
- Poetæ dicunt. *It clamor calo pro ad calum.*

*Propria Urbium.**In Loco.*

120. III. (1) Si verbum significat *Acti-* 3. In Loco.
onem sing. 1 & 2 &

onem in loco, Nomen *urbis* vel *oppidi* ponitur in *Genitivo*, si sit *prima* vel *secunda* declinationis, & *singularis* numeri : ut, *Quid Roma faciam? Habitavit Rhodi.*

N. B. *Humi*, &c.

Humi, *domi*, *militia*, *belli* imitantur propria: 121.
ut, *Procumbit humi* bos. *Domi* bellique simul
viximus. *Militia* *innutritus*.

3. Aut plur.

(2.) Verum si *pluralis* numeri, aut 122.
tertia declinationis fuerit, in *Ablativo*
ponitur : ut, *Natus est Athenis*. *Vixit*
Carthagine vel — *ni*.

Carthagini est *Abl.* non *Dat.*

N. B. *Rure*.

Sic *ruri* vel *rure* : ut, *Ruri* vel *Rure* *habitat*. 123.

Ad Locum.

4. Adlocum.

IV. Si verbum significat *motum ad* 124.
locum, nomen *urbis* vel *oppidi* ponitur
in *Accusativo* sine *præpositione* : ut,
Eo Londinum.

N. B. *Rus*,
domus.

Sic *rus* & *domus* : ut, *Rus* *ibo*. *Ite domum*. 125.

A loco ; per locum.

5. à loco, per
locum.

V. Si verbum significat *motum à lo-* 126.
co vel *per locum*, nomen *urbis* vel *oppi-*
di ponitur in *Ablativo* sine *præpositi-*
one : ut, *Eboraco*, vel *per Eboracum*
profecturus sum.

N. B. *Rus*,
domus.

Sic *rus* & *domus* : ut, *Exiit domo*. *Rure* *re-* 127.
diit.

Obs.

Aliquando tamen *Regiones* carent *Præpositione* 128.
& *Urbes* habent : ut, *Exiit Sicilia*. *Sardiniam* *ve-*
nit. *Cedit Italia*. *In Alexandria*. *Venit in Mes-*
sanam. *à Brundisio*.

Regimen

Regimen Impersonalium.

Regunt.

129. I. *Interest, refert, & est* regunt *Genitivum personæ*: ut, *Interest magistratus. Refert Reipublica. Prudentis est.* 1. Genitivum.
N. B.
- Regunt simul *Genitivum* alium sc. *tantum, quanti, magni, parvi, &c.* ut, *Patris parvi interest.*
130. *Excipe hæc meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cuiâ:* Exc.
ut, *Tuâ refert. Vestrâ interest.*
131. II. *Dativum* regunt *libet, licet, liquet, stat, vacat* pro *otium est*: ut, *Libet mihi ludere. Licet nemini peccare. Liquet mihi dejerare. Stat mihi hoc facere. Non vacat Jovi.* 2. Dativum.
132. III. *Accusativum* regunt *Oportet & decet* cum *compositis*: ut, *Oportet me. Uxorem ædes curare decet. Dedecet virum rixari.* 3. Accusativum.
133. IV. *Accusativum* personæ & *Genitivum* rei regunt *Penitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, piget, pudet*: ut, *Penitet eum scelerum. Tædet me vita. Miseret me tui. Miserescat te illorum. Piget me fratris. Pudeat te negligentia.* 4. Cum Gen.
134. *Impersonalia* aliquando fiunt *personalia*: ut, *Hoc decet, Istud pudet.* N. B. 1. facta personalia.
135. *Capit, incipit, desinit, debet, solet, potest* *impersonalibus* juncta fiunt *Impersonalia*: ut, *Capit non convenire. Incipit pudere me. Desinit illum studij tædere. Tædere solent avaros impendij. Sacerdotem incitrix pudere debet. Non potest perveniri ad summum.* 2. Capit, incipit.

5. Casum
priorem.

F V. Impersonalia cum fiunt *Persona-* 136.
lia, & *Personalia* cum fiunt *Impersona-*
lia regunt seosdem casus quos antea re-
gebant: ut, (1) *Hoc decet me.* Non-
ne istud *pudet te?* (2) *Dolet mihi.* *Ju-*
vat me scribere. *Pugnatur ab hostibus.*
N. B. Perso- Verbum Impersonale est ejusdem persona 137.
na imperso- cum nomine sequenti; ut, *Statut à me*, i. e. *sto.*
narium. *statut ab illis*, i. e. *stant.*

Regimen Participiorum.

1. Regula.

I. Participia, Gerundia & Supina re- 138.
gunt casus verborum suorum: ut, *Ten-*
dens ad sidera palmas. *Utendum est eta-*
te. *Veni auditum poetas.*

N. B. 1. Pas-
siva.

1. Participia *passiva* saepius regunt *Dativum* 139.
agentis: ut, *mihi exorandus est.*

2. Gerundia.

2. Gerundia in *di* eleganter regunt *Genitivum* 140.
pluralem: ut, *Licentia diripiendi pomorum.*

2. Facta
Nomina.

II. Participia cum fiunt Nomina, regunt 141.
Genitivum: ut, *Alieni appetens.* *Sui*
profusus.

N. B.

Participia fiunt Nomina cum certum tempus
non significant; ut, *Laborem patiens*, i. e. *qui*
nunc laborat, est Participium; sed *laboris patiens*,
i. e. *qui potest pati laborem* est Nomen.

3. Exosus,
Perosus.

III. Exosus & perosus cum Active 142.
significant, regunt *Accusativum*: ut,
Exosa segnitiam. *Perosus mulieres.* At
cum *Passive*, *Dativum*: ut, *Exosus deo.*
Perosus Romanis.

4. Pertasus.

IV. Pertasus regit *Genitivum* vel *Ac-* 143.
cusativum: ut, *Pertasus levitatis tuæ.*
Pertasus ignaviam suam.

V. Na-

136. 144. V. *Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus* regunt *Ablativum* sine *Præpositione*: ut, *Hac origine nati. Bonis prognata parentibus. Sate sanguine divitiis. Quo sanguine cretus? Venus orta mari. Terrâ editus.* 5. *Natus, prognatus, &c.*

137. **Regimen Adverbiorum cum Nominibus.**

145. I. *En* & *ecce* regunt *Nominativum* vel *Accusativum*: ut, *En Priamus vel Priamum. Ecce status noster, vel statum.* Cum *exprobrant* verò, solum *Accusativum*: ut, *En culpam. Ecce miserum.* 1. *En, ecce.* N. B.

146. II. *Adverbia loci, temporis, quantitatis, instar* & *ergo* regunt *Genitivum*: ut, *Ubi gentium? Tunc temporis. Satis eloquentiæ. Instar montis. Virtutis ergo.* 2. *Loci, &c.*

147. *Minimè gentium* singulare est. N. B.

148. III. *Cedo* regit *Accusativum*: ut, *Cedo arbitrum.* 3. *Cedo.*

149. IV. *Aliter, secus, ante, post* regunt *Ablativum*: ut, *Multo aliter. Paulo secus. Multo ante. Longo post tempore.* 4. *Aliter, secus, &c.*

150. V. *Adverbia Derivata* regunt casus *Primitivorum* suorum: ut, *Optimè omnium. Similiter huic. Propius urbem. Propius illo. Quia optimus* regit *Genitivum*; *similis* *Dativum*; *propè* *Accusativum*; *propior* *Ablativum*. 5. *Derivata.*

Regimen Adverbiorum cum Modis.

1. Indicat.
& Subjunct.
Ubi, post-
quam, &c.

I. *Ubi postquam & cum* temporis Adverbia, *simulac, simulatque, quemadmodum, ut, utcumque, sicut* regunt *Indicativum* vel *Subjunctivum*: ut, *Ubi lavemus, vel laverimus. Postquam veneram, vel venissem. Cum faciam vel fecero. Simulac erat vel esset. Simulatque adolebit, vel adoleverit. Quemadmodum dixeram, vel dixissem. Ut salutabis vel salutaveris. Utcumque est, vel sit.*

Donec.

II. *Donec* pro *quamdiu* regit *Indicativum*: ut, *Donec eris felix. Pro quousque, Indicativum* vel *Subjunctivum*: ut, *Donec jussit. Donec aqua sit decocta.*

Dum.

III. *Dum* pro *quamdiu* regit *Indicativum*: ut, *Dum apparatus. Pro dummodo vel quousque, Subjunctivum*: ut, *Dum prosum tibi. Dum viderit.*

Quoad.

IV. *Quoad* pro *quamdiu* regit *Indicativum* vel *Subjunctivum*: ut, *Quoad expectas? Quoad possem. Pro quousque regit Subjunctivum*: ut, *Quoad mittatur.*

2 Subjunctivum, *Quasi,*
&c.

V. *Quasi, cen, tanquam, perinde ac si, haud secus ac si* regunt *Subjunctivum*: ut, *Quasi, cen, tanquam, non norimus Perinde ac si (haud secus ac si) ipse venisses.*

VI. *Ne*

156. VI. *Ne prohibendi regit Imperativum vel Subjunctivum*: ut, *Ne facias. Ne metuas.* 3. Imp. & subj. Ne.

Pro non regit alios modos.

N. B.

Regimen Conjunctionum cum Nominibus.

157. Conjunctiones copulativæ & disjunctivæ, & quam, nisi, præterquam, an, similes casus copulant: ut, *Xenophon & Plato. Aut dies, aut nox. Minor quam tu. Placet nemini nisi (vel præterquam) sibi. Albus an ater* Regula.

158. Nisi regula aliqua repugnet: ut *Emi cuncti* & pluris. *Vixi Roma & Venetijs.* Exc.

Cum Verbis.

159. I. Conjunctiones copulativæ & disjunctivæ similes modos & tempora copulant: ut *Precabantur & docebant. Sed aliquando diversa tempora*: ut *Audivi & scio.* 1. Copul. & Disj.

160. II. *Etsi tametsi, etiamsi, quanquam, quamvis & licet* sæpius regunt Subjunctivum: ut. *Quamvis miretur. Licet venias.* 2. Subjunct. Etsi, &c.

161. III. *Cum* pro *quamvis* vel *quoniam* regit Subjunctivum: ut, *Cum dicamus*: i.e., *quamvis. Cum sis aptus* i.e. *quoniam.* Cum.

162. IV. *Ni, nisi; si, siquidem; quod, quia, & quam* cum compositis, regunt Indicativum vel Subjunctivum: ut *Gau-* 3. Ind. vel subj.

deo quòd rediisti. vel redieris. Aliud quàm hi statuunt. vel statuunt.

Si.

Siquis.

Quippe.

Quippe qui.

N.B. Qui.

Ne, an, num.

Ut.

V. Si pro *quamvis* regit *Subjunctivum* : ut, Non si me obsecret. At si quis Indicativum : ut, Siquis adest.

VI. Quippe regit *Indicativum* : ut, *quippe* agrotat. *Quippe* qui utrumque modum : ut *quippe* qui pejeravit, vel pejeraverit.

Sic qui pro *quoniam* regit *Subjunctivum* : ut, Stultus es qui huic credas.

VII. Ne, an, num cum interrogant regunt *Indicativum* : ut, Vivitne? At cum accipiuntur dubitative aut indefinite, regunt *Subjunctivum* : ut, Vise num redierit. Nil refert fecerisne an persuaseris.

VIII. Ut, conjunctio causalis & positum pro ne, non, quanquam vel utpote regit *Subjunctivum* : ut, Ut una esset. Metuo ut substat, ie : ne non. Ut omnia contingant. Ut qui fefelleris. Sed Ut, Adverbium, pro postquam vel sicut, & cum interrogat regit *Indicativum* : ut, Ut discessi. Fac, ut facis. Ut valet ?

Regimen Præpositionum.

Regunt
1. Accusativum.

I. Hæ Præpositiones regunt *Accusativum* : Ad, adversum, adversus, ante, apud. Circa, circiter, circum, cis, citra, contra. Erga, extra. Infra, inter, intra. Juxta,

Juxta. Ob. Penes, per, pone, post, præter, propter. Secundum, secus, supra. Trans. Ultra, Versus: ut. Ad templum. Adversum te. Adversus duos. Ante obitum. Apud forum. Circa opidum. Circiter duo millia. Circum montem. Cis Thamesin. Citra fluvium. Contra stimulum. Erga populum. Extra ades. Infra omnes. Inter mortuos. Intra domum. Juxta fontem. Ob premium. Penes illum. Per campos. Pone tergum. Post mortem. Præter te. Propter vicinum. Secundum Aristotelum. Secus fluvium. Supra caput. Trans Alpes. Ultra Indos. Londinum versus.

Versus postponitur semper casui.

N. B.

Versus.

168. II. Hæ præpositiones regunt *Ablativum*: ut; *A, ab, abs, absque. Coram, cum. De, E, ex. Palam, præ, pro. Sine: ut, A Deo. Ab inimico. Abs quovis. Absque pecunia. Coram præceptore, Cum damno. De nugis. E fonte. Ex altâ rupe. Palam omnibus. Præ omnibus. Pro te. Sine pane.*

2. Abiati-
vum.

169. III. *Clam & subter* regunt *Accusativum*, vel *Ablativum*: ut *Clam patrem vel patre. Subter terram v. terrâ.*

3. Acc. vel
Abl.
Clam subter.

170. IV. *In* cum significat erga, contra, ad, divisionem, mutationem, aut incrementum rei cum tempore, regit *Accusativum*: ut, *Odium in Tencros. Scelus in te. Ducit in urbem. Finditur in*

In
sub sine

partes duas. Vertitur in cineres. Crescit in horas. Cum significat actum in loco regit Ablativum: ut, Spectatur in ignibus aurum.

*Sub.
Sub. f. f. f.*

V. *Sub* pro *ad*, *per* & *ante* regit ^{171.}
Accusativum: ut *Sub umbram* propere-
remus. *Sub id tempus*, i.e. *per*. *Sub noctem*.
Aliter *Ablativum*: ut, *Sub terrâ*. *Sub*
nocte. i.e., *in nocte*.

Super.

VI. *Super* pro *ultra* regit *Accusa.* ^{172.}
tivum: ut, *Super Garamantas*. pro *de* &
in, *Ablativum*: ut, *Rumor Super eâ re*.
Super fronde. Dicimus & *Supra frondem*.

N. B.

4. Abl. vel
Gen.

VII. *Tenus* regit *Ablativum* singu- ^{173.}
larem vel pluralem: ut, *Pube tenus*. *Pecto-*
ribus tenus. At *Genitivum* tantum plu-
ralem: ut, *Crurum tenus*.

N. B.

Tenus postponitur casui.

1. Sine casu.

VIII. Præpositiones sine casu fiunt ^{174.}
Adverbia: ut, *Pone subit*.

2. Subaudita.

IX. Præpositio sæpe subauditur: ut, ^{175.}
venit Sardiniam, sup. *in*. *Habeo te loco*
parentis, sup. *in*.

3. In Com-
posita.

X. Verba composita cum præpositi- ^{176.}
one aliquando regunt casum Præposi-
tionis suæ: ut, *Prætereo te*. *Detrudunt*
naves scopulo.

Quia *præter* regit *Accus.* & *de* *Ablat.*

4. Repetita.

XI. Verba composita cum *a*, *ab*, *ad*, ^{177.}
con, *de*, *è*, *ex*, *in*, aliquando repetunt su-
am præpositionem: ut, *Abstinnerunt à*
vitiis.

vitis. Amicos advocabo ad hanc rem. Conferemus cum legibus. Detrahit de tua famâ. Ex insidiis evasi. Incumbe in hanc rem.

Regimen Interjectionum.

178. I. Interjectiones aliquando sine casu ponuntur : ut, *Hei!* vereor. Interdum intelliguntur ; ut, *Me miserum!* 1. Sine casu.
179. II. O regit *Nominativum*, *Accusativum* ; vel *Vocativum* : ut, O *festus dies!* O *fortunatos agricolas!* O *formose puer!* 2. O.
180. III. *Heu* & *proh* regunt *Nominativum* vel *Accusativum* : ut, *Heu pietas!* *Heu stirpem invisam!* *Proh Jupiter!* *pro deum fidem!* Dicitur & *proh sancte Jupiter!* N B. 3. Heu, proh.
181. IV. *Héi* & *væ* regunt *Dativum* : ut, *Hei mihi!* *Væ tibi!* 4. Hei, vœ.

PROSODIA.

1. Prosodia. I. **P**rosodia rectam vocum pronuntiationem docet.

Apostrophus. *Apostrophus* ultimam dictionis vocalem deesse ostendit. ut *Tantón* pro *tantóne*.

2. Tempus. II. *Tempus* est syllabæ pronunciandæ mensúra.

N. B. Syllaba *brevis* unius est temporis, *longa* verò duorum.

Breve.

Longum.

Tempus breve notatur lineâ *curvâ*, *Tempus longum* *rectâ*, ut *amāns*.

3. Pes unde? quid?

III. Ex syllabis fiunt *Pedes*.

Pes est duarum aut trium syllabarum constitutio, ex certâ temporis observatione. *Pedes* sunt

Diffyllabi.

1. *Diffyllabi*; 1. *Spondæus* *— Virtus*. 2. *Trochæus* *— Pānis*. 3. *Iambus* *— amāns*.

Trissyllabi.

2. *Trissyllabi*; 1. *Tribrachys* *— Dōmīnus*. 2. *Dactylus* *— Scribēre*. 3. *Anapæstus* *— Pīetās*.

4. Versus unde? quid?

IV. Ex pedibus fiunt *Versus*.

Quotuplex?

Versus est oratio ex iusto pedum numero constans.

Versuum genera usitatiores sunt 1. *Hexameter*. 2. *Pentameter*.

Hexameter.

1. *Hexameter* constat quatuor prioribus *Dactylis* vel *spondæis*, quinto *Dactylo*. sexto *spondeo*; ut.

Spondaicus.

Tityrē rû pātula rēctibāns sub tēgmīrē fagi.

Reperitur aliquando *spondaeus* in quinto loco: ut.

Rārā dēum sōbōlēs, māgnūm Jōvis incrémentūm.

Pentameter.

2. *Pentameter* constat ex duobus *Dactylis* vel *Spondæis*, cum syllabâ *longâ*: & duobus deinde *Dactylis* cum syllabâ *longâ*: ut

Rēs est solliciti plēnā amōris amōr.

N. B.

Carmen.

Ex Versibus fiunt *Carmina*.

Quati-

Quantitas Primarum syllabarum.

I. Vocalis ante *duplicem* in eâdem dicti- 1. Positio.
one, aut ante *duas consonas* in eâdem vel
diversis dictionibus *positione* longa est; ut,
Axis. Vēnus. Majōr sum. Sed

1. Vocalis *brevis finalis* ante duas consonas in *sequenti* Exc. 1.
dictione, interdum sed rariùs producitur: ut,

Occultā spolia, & plures de pacē triumphos

2. Vocalis *brevis* ante *mutam* & *liquidam* commu- 2.
nis est: ut *pātris. volūcris.*

II. Vocalis ante *alteram* in eadem dicti- 2. Voc. ante
one *brevis* est: ut *Dēus. mēus.* Sed VOC.

1. Genitivi in *ius* communes sunt: ut, *Urāus. illius.* Exc. 1.
Sed *alterius* semper *brevis* est, & *alius* semper *longa*.

2. E inter *geminum i* in quintâ declinatione longā 2.
est; ut *Faciēi.*

3. *Fi* in *sio* longum est, nisi ante *er*: ut *fiunt. fieri.* 3.

4. Vocalis ante *alteram* in *gracis* dictionibus ali- 4.
quando *longa* est; ut *Dicite Pierides. Respice Lāerten.*

III. Omnis *Diphthongus* *longa* est; ut, *aū-* 3. Diphthong-
rum. musæ.

Nisi *pra* ante *vocalem*; ut *sudibusve præsistis.* Exc.

IV. *Derivata* & *Composita* sequuntur quan- 4. Derivata.
titatem *Primitivorum* & *Simplicium*: ut, & Composita
āmator āmicus ab āmo. Perlēgo a lēgo, is. Allē-
go à lēgo-as.

Sed *Derivata* quædam à *Primitivis* variant, & pau- Exc.
ca *Composita* breviter a longis enata sunt: ut, *Innūba,*
promūba à *nūbo. Dejēro, pejēro* à *jūro.*

V. 1. Hæ *prepositiones* in compositione 5. Prepos.
producuntur; *a, de, se, è, pro, di*: nisi ante vo- Comp. [1]
calem: ut *unda dēhiscens.* Sed longæ.

1. *Pro* *brevis* est in his: *Prōcella, prōfugus, prō-* Exc. 1.
tervus, prōnepos, prōpāgo nomen, prōfanus, prōfiteor,
prō-

pröfundus, pröfiscor, pröfari, pröfugio, pröpero, pröfecto, pröpheta, pröpino.

2. 2. *Pröcurro, pröfundo, pröpello, pröpulso, pröpago verbum, communes sunt.*

3. 3. *Di brevis est in dīrimo, dīsertus.*

[2] Breves. 2. Reliquæ præpositiones corripuntur, ante vocalem: ut, *äb, öb, äd, süb, rē, in.*

6. Præt. & Sup. [1] dissyll. VI. 1. Omne præteritum & supinum dissyllabum habet priorem syllabam longam: ut, *Lēgi. mōtum.*

Exc. Excipe hæc Præterita; *Fīdi* a *findo*, *bībi*, *dēdi*, *scīdi*, *stēti*, *rūli*: & Supina; *Quītum*, *sītum*, *litum*, *ītum*, *rūtum*, *rātum*, *dātum*, *sātum*, & *cītum*, à *cicio*.

[2] Gemin. 2. Primam præteriti geminantia primam itidem brevem habent: ut *Pēpendi, tētendi.*

Quantitas mediarum Syllabarum.

1. Characteristica.

I. In 1 conjugatione *A* longa est; nisi in *do* & compositis. In 2^a conjug. *E* longa est nisi vocalis sequatur. In 3^a conjug. *E* ante *R* brevis est, nisi in *erunt*, *ēre* Perfecti Act: & *ēris*, *ere* Futuri Pass: aliter longum est: In 4^{ta} conjug. *I* longa est, nisi vocalis sequatur.

2. *Rimus, ritus.*

II. *Rimus* & *ritus* in perfecto Subjunctivi breves sunt, sed in futuro longæ, in oratione prosa, ut, Perf. *amaverimus-ritus*. Fut. *amaverimus-ritus*. Sed in versu communes sunt.

3. *Inus, osus.*

III. Ajectiva in *inus* & *ōsus* habent penultimam longam: ut *matutinus*, *damnōsus*.

Exc.

Excipe *diutinus*, *crassinus*, *pristinus*, *perendinus*, *hornorinus*, *ferorinus*, & materialia in *inus*, ut *ChrySTALLINUS*.

Quan-

Quantitas ultimarum Syllabrum.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| A Finita producantur; ut, <i>Amā contrā</i> . Sed Corripiuntur. | A. Exc. |
| 1. <i>Putā, itā, quā</i> . | 1. |
| 2. Nomina in <i>a</i> : ut, <i>hac musā</i> : præter (1) Vocati- vos in <i>a</i> , à Græcis in <i>as</i> ut ò <i>Æneā</i> ab <i>Æneas</i> ; & (2) Ablativos primæ declinationis; ut à <i>Musā</i> . | 2. Ex. 1. 2. |
| 3. Numeralia in <i>ginta</i> sunt communia, sed sæpius longa: ut, <i>trigintā</i> . | 3. |
| B. D. T Finita corripiuntur; ut <i>āb, ād, capūr</i> . | B. D. T. |
| C Finita producantur: ut, <i>āc, sīc</i> . Sed. | E. |
| 1. Tria contrahuntur, <i>Lāc, nēc, donēc</i> . | Exc. 1. |
| 2. Communia sunt <i>Fāc</i> , & pronomēn <i>hic</i> , & neutrum <i>hēc</i> , modo non sit ablativi casūs. | 2. |
| E Finita corripiuntur; ut, <i>marē, penē, legē</i> . Sed. Producantur. | E. Exc. |
| 1. Voces <i>quinta</i> declinationis; ut <i>diē, fidē</i> ; cum Ad- verbis inde natis; ut <i>hodiē, quarē</i> . | 1. |
| 2. <i>Secunda</i> personæ singulares <i>Imperativorum</i> acti- vorum secundæ conjugationis; ut <i>Docē, movē</i> , | 2. |
| 3. Monosyllaba; ut <i>mē, tē, sē</i> . Præter <i>quē, nē, vē</i> . | 3. |
| 4. Adverbia ab adjectivis ducta, ut. <i>Pulchrē, doctē</i> , <i>valdē</i> pro <i>valide</i> . Sic <i>fermē, ferē</i> . Sed <i>benē</i> & <i>malē</i> corripiuntur. | 4. |
| 5. Græca per <i>e</i> longum. ut <i>Lethē</i> . | 5. |
| I Finita producantur; ut, <i>Domini, magistri</i> . Sed | I. |
| 1. Communia sunt <i>mibi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi</i> . | Exc. 1. |
| 2. Corripiuntur (1) <i>nti, quasi</i> . (2) Dativi & Vocativi Græcorum, ut, <i>Palladi, Amarylli</i> . | 2. |
| L Finita corripiuntur, ut <i>Animāl. mēl</i> . Sed Producantur. | L. Exc. |
| 1. Nīl contractum ex <i>nihil</i> , & <i>sōl</i> . | 1. |
| 2. Hebræa quædam in <i>el</i> : ut <i>Michaël. Daniël</i> . | 2. |
| N Finita producantur: ut, <i>Peān, Hymēn</i> . Sed Corripiuntur. | N. Exc. |
| 1. <i>ān, tamēn</i> , & <i>in</i> cum compositis; ut <i>ān, forsān</i> ; <i>tamēn, attamēn, in, subin</i> . | 1. |
| 2. Voces Apocope nō possā, ut, <i>Mēn', vidēn', promēne</i> , <i>vidēsne</i> . | 2. |

3. Nomina in *en-inis*; ut *Carmen-inis*.
4. Græca (1) in *on* per *o* breve: ut, *Ilion*. (2) in *in* per *yn*: ut, *Alexin*. *Ityn*. (3) in *an* a Nominativis in *a* ut *Iphigenian* ab *Iphigenia*. Nam an ab *a* longum est, ut *Anean* ab *Aneas*.
- O Finita communia sunt; ut *Amo*, *virgo*. Sed Producentur.
- Exc. 1. 1. Obliqui casus in *o*; ut *Dominō*, *servō*.
2. 2. Adverbia ab Abiectivis ducta; ut *Tantō*, *quantō*.
- Exc. 1. 2. 2. Græca (1) *sedulo*, *mutuo*, *crebro*, *sero* communia sunt.
2. (2) *Citō*, *modō*, *quomodo* corripuntur. Sic ambō duō ego & homo raro producentur.
3. 3. Monosyllaba; ut *dō*, *stō*, & ergo pro causa.
4. 4. Græca per *o* longum. ut, *Sapphō*, *Athō*.
- R. R Finita corripuntur: ut *vir*, *uxor*. Sed Producentur.
- Exc. 1. 1. Cōr apud Ovidium; *fār* *lār*, *nār*, *vēr*, *fūr*, *cūr*, & *pār* cum compositis; ut *compār*.
2. 2. Græca in *er* per *e* longum; ut *Aēr*, *cratēr*. Sed *patrēr* & *matēr* corripuntur.
- Exc. As. As Finita producentur; *Amās*, *musās*. Sed Corripuntur Græca tertiæ declinationis in Nominativo sing. (si Genit. exit in *dos*) & Accusativo plurali: ut; *Pallās*. *Heroās*.
- Exc. Es. Es Finita producentur, ut *Anchisēs* *sedēs*. Sed Corripuntur.
- Exc. 1. 1. Nomina graviter crescentia; ut, *Milēs-itis*. Sed *ariēs*, *abiēs*, *pariēs*, *Cerēs* & *pēs* cum compositis longa sunt.
2. 2. Es a sum cum compositis, & *penēs*.
3. 3. Græca per *ē* brevē; ut; *Hippomanēs*. *Cyclopēs*.
- Is. Is Finita corripuntur; ut *Panīs*. Sed Producentur.
- Exc. 1. 1. Obliqui plurales in *is*: ut, *Dominīs*, *templīs*.
2. 2. Nomina acutè crescentia; ut *Sammīs-itis*.
- 3, Exc. 3. Monosyllaba; ut. *vīs*. *lis*. Præter *is* & *quīs*, & *his* apud Ovidium.
4. 4. Secundæ personæ singulares verborum, quorum secundæ personæ plurales desinunt in *itis*, penultima producta: ut. *Audīs*, *dederīs-itis*.

3. Finita producuntur. ut, *Honōs, nepōs.* Sed
Corripiuntur.
1. *Compōs. impōs* & *ōs—offis.*
2. Græca per *o* breve; ut, *Delōs, Palladōs.*
4. Finita corripiuntur; ut, *famulūs, amamūs.* Sed
Producuntur.
1. Nomina *acutè* crescentia; ut *Salūs-ūtis.*
2. Genitiuus *singularis*, & Nominatiuus, Accusatiuus, & Vocatiuus, *plurales* quartæ declinationis; ut *huius manūs, hæ manūs, hæ manūs o manūs.*
3. Monosyllaba; ut, *rūs, thūs.*
4. Græca per *æ* diphthongum: ut *Panthūs, Jeshūs.*
- U Finita producuntur. ut *Manū, genū.*
- Ultima cuiusque versūs syllaba communis est.

Os.

Exc.

1.

2.

Us.

Exc.

1.

2.

3.

4.

U.

Ult. syll.

De Figuris.

Figura est novata arte aliquâ dicendi forma.

Figura quid?

Figuræ Grammaticæ sunt. { I. Orthographiæ. III. Syntaxis.
II. Etymologiæ. IV. Prosodiæ.

Quotuplex?

I. Figuræ Orthographiæ vocem

Augent.

Minuunt

Mutant.

I. Orthograph.

[1] Quæ augent vocem.

1. Próthesis.

[1] Quæ

augent.

Próthesis.

Est cum aliquid additur initio dictionis: ut *tetuli* pro *tuli*.

2. Epénthesis.

Epénthesis.

Est cum aliquid additur medio dictionis: ut *Relligio* pro *Religio*.

3. Paragóge.

Paragóge.

Est cum aliquid additur fini dictionis: ut. *Dicier* pro *dici*, *Adesdum* pro *ades*.

[2.] Quæ minuunt vocem.

1. Aphæresis.

[2] minuunt

Aphæresis.

Est cum aliquid detrahitur initio dictionis. ut, *Ruit* pro *eruit*.

2. Syncope.

Syncope.

Est cum aliquid detrahitur medio dictionis: ut *Repostum* pro *repositum*.

3. Apo-

Apócope.

3. Apócope.

Est cum aliquid detrahatur fini dictionis: ut, *Ingenij* pro *Ingenij*.

[3] *mutant*.[3.] Quæ *mutant* vocem.

Metáthesis.

1. Metáthesis.

Est cum sedes literæ mutatur: ut *Thymbre* pro *Thymber*.

Antíthesis.

1. Antíthesis, vel Antístæchon.

Est cum litera mutatur: ut, *Olli* pro *Illi*. *Voster* pro *Vester*.

Tmesis.

3. Tmesis.

Est cum sedes syllabæ mutatur: [sc. cum vox composita dividitur, & vox aliqua partibus ejus interponitur] ut. *Qua me cunque*, pro *Quacunque me*.

II. Etymologia.

Archaismus.

II. Figuræ Etymologia.

1. Archaismus.

Est cum vox antiqua, vel ad antiquam formam flexa usurpatur: ut, *Pausa* pro *finis esto*. *Albai longai* pro *Alba longe*.

Hellenismus.

2. Hellenismus.

Est cum vox Latina flectitur more Græcorum ut, *Aurâs* pro *Aurâ*. *Pallados* pro *Palladis*.

Onomatopæia.

3. Onomatopæia.

Est cum vox ducitur à sono: ut, *Bombalis*, *clanger*.

III. Syntaxis.

III. Figuræ Syntaxis, Orationem.

Augent.
Minuunt.
Mutant.

[1.] *augent*.[1.] Quæ *augent* orationem.

Pleonasmus.

1. Pleonasmus.

Est cum vox redundat: ut *Hisce oculis vidi*.

Polyfyndeton.

2. Polyfyndeton.

Est cum conjunctio redundat: ut, *Me & colis, & observat, & diligit*.

Hendiadys.

3. Hendiadys.

Est cum res una per duo verba exprimitur: ut *Reges & pralia*; pro *Regum pralia*.

[2.] *minuunt*.
Ellipsis.[2.] Quæ *minuunt* orationem.

1. Ellipsis.

Est cum vox aliqua necessaria deest. Est vel
1. Nominis;

1. *Nominis*; ut *Hectoris Andromache* supple *uxor*. *Nominis*.
Est Ciceronis, sup. *liber*. *Tuum est* sup. *officium*.
Adest bidui, sup. *itinere*. *Urbem quam statuo*, *vestra*,
est, sup. *Urbs*, *quam urbem*, &c.

2. *Verbi*; ut *Hæcine fieri flagitia* sup. *deceat*.

Verbi.

3. *Conjunctionis*: ut, *Non plus triduum* sup. *quàm*.

Conjunct.

4. *Præpositionis*: ut, *Nec vox hominem sonat*. *Al-*
bus dentes. *Rubet capillos*. *Puer id ætatis*. *Id tempus*
creatus est Consul. supple *secundum*, *kalà*. *Tertio*
Calendas, sup. *ante*.

Præpos.

2. *Prolépsis*.

Prolépsis.

Est cum vox generalis præcedens, in partibus quæ
sequuntur subintelligitur: ut, *Aquila volant*, *hæc ab*
Oriente, *illa ab Occidente*, sup. *Aquila*.

3. *Zeugma*.

Zeugma.

Est cum Verbum vel Ajectivum, ad plura supposita
relatum, cum propiori convenit: &, in cæteris supple-
tur: ut, *Ego & tu studes*, sup. *Ego studeo*, & *Maritus*
& uxor est irata, sup. *Maritus est iratus*, & *-*

4. *Asyndeton*.

Asyndeton.

Est cum conjunctio deest: ut, *Nox, amor, vinum,*
adolescencia.

[3.] *Quæ mutant orationem*.

[3] *mutant*.
Synthesis.

1. *Synthesis*.

Est cum genus vel numerus mutatur, ut, *Pars mersi*
tenere ratem, pro, *mersa tenuit*.

2. *Archaismus*.

Archaismus.

Est cum constructio usitata mutatur in priscam: ut
Absente nobis, pro *absentibus*. *Quid tibi est curatio hanc*
rem? pro *hujus rei*.

3. *Hellenismus*.

Hellenismus.

Est cum constructio Latina mutatur in Græcam: ut
Desine querelarum pro *querelis*.

4. *Hypallage*.

Hypallage.

Est cum duo Substantiva vel Casus vel Epitheta com-
mutant: ut, *Date classibus Austros*, pro *classes Austris*.
In nova corpora mutatas formas, pro *corpora mutata in*
novas formas.

5. *Anástrope*.

Anástrope.

Est cum voces ejusdem commatis commutant sedem:
ut

ut *Transtra per. pro per transtra. Nam qua pro quarian.*

Synchyfis.

6. Synchyfis.

Est cum voces diversorum comatum sedem inter se commutant, ut, *Sed bona si quis - Judice condiderit laudatur Casare.* pro *Sed si quis condiderit bona, laudatur Casare judice.*

Hysterologia

7. Hysterología, vel Hysteron Proteron.

Est cum id quod naturæ ordine præcedit, dicendi ordine sequitur: ut *Valet & vivit,* pro *Vivit & valet.*

IV. Profodia.

IV. Figuræ Profodia.

Synalæpha.

1. Synalæpha.

Est cum vocalis vel diphthongus finalis eliditur ante vocalem sequentem: ut *Viv' hodie* pro *vive.*

Ecthlipsis.

2. Ecthlipsis.

Est cum *m* finalis cum suâ vocali eliditur ante vocalem sequentem: ut *Monst' horrend' informe,* pro *monstrum horrendum.*

Synæresis.

3. Synæresis.

Est cum duæ syllabæ contrahuntur in unam: ut, *Alvearia p^{er} Alvearia.*

N. B.

Hæc ferè Synæresin patiuntur, *Dii, diis, iidem, iisdem, cui, huic, deinde, deinceps, semianimis, semihomo, semustus, graveolens, deero, deerit, & similia.*

Diæresis.

4. Diæresis.

Est cum vna syllaba distrahitur in duas: ut *Evoluisse* pro *evolvisse.*

Systole.

5. Systole.

Est cum syllaba longa corripitur: ut *Steterunt.*

Diástole.

6. Diástole.

Est cum syllaba brevis producitur, ut, *Récidimus,*
Diástoles in Cæsura species sunt,

Triemim.

1. *Triemímeris* constans ex Pede & syllabâ: ut
Pectoribús inhians.

Penthemim.

2. *Penthemímeris* ex duobus pedibus & syllabâ: ut
Omnia vincit amôr, & nos cedamus amori.

Hepthemim.

3. *Hepthemímeris* ex tribus pedibus & syllabâ: ut
Ostentans artem, paritèr, arcúmque sonantem.

Enneemim.

4. *Enneemímeris* ex quatuor pedibus & syllabâ: ut
Ille latus nivenum molli fultús hyacintho.

A N A L Y S I S.

Syntaxis quid? { Concordia. A
Regimen. B.

A. Concordia est.

I. *Prima*. Verbum. 1. Personale. [Nomin. non expressus]
2. Infinitum. 3. Impersonale.

II. *Secunda*. Regula. N. B. Adject. sine.

III. *Tertia*. Regula. N. B. Primitivum inclusum, Casus
Relativi—*rectus*—*obliquus*.

Exceptiones communes omnibus Concordiis.

{ 1. Plura Supposita—Appositi genus & persona—Dignior per-
sona & genus. 2. Infinitum, &c. pro supposito. 3. Vox inter
duo supposita. *Interrogativum* & *Reductivum*. Regula. Ex. 1. 2.

B. Regimen est.

Nominis. A. Verbi. C. *Adverbii*. E. *Prapositionis*. G.
Pronominis. B. *Participii*. D. *Conjunctionis*. F. *Interjectionis*. H.

A. Nomen est.

I. *Substantivum*. 1. Regula. 2. Appositio. 3. Ajectivum
neutrum. 4. Laus & Vituperium. 5. *Opus* & *Ufus*. N. B.

II. *Ajectivum* regit

1. *Genitivum*: 1. desiderii, &c. 2. Verbalia. 3. *Partitiva*. N. B.

2. *Dativum*: 1. commodum, &c. Ex. 1. 2. 3. 2. Com-
posita cum *con*. 3. Verbalia in *bilis*.

3. *Accusativum*: Magnitudinis mensura.

4. *Ablativum*: 1. Comparativa. 2. Copiae, &c. 3. Diversitatis.
Exc. 4. Causae, &c. 5. *Dignus*, *indignus*.

B. *Pronomina*. 1. Primitiva. 2. Possessiva. 3. Reciproca. 4. *Hic*,
iste, *ille*. 5. *Ille*, *iste*. 6. *Hic*, *ille*.

C. *Verbum* regit.

I. *Nominativum*; 1. Substantiva. 2. Infinita.

II. *Genitivum*: 1. *Æstimandi*. Exc. N. B. 2. *Accusandi*, &c. Exc.
1. 2. 3. *Satago*, &c. Exc. 4. *Reminiscor*, &c. N. B. 5. *Potior*.

III. *Dativum*: Regula 1. *Commodi*, &c. Exc. 2. *Compa-*
randi. Exc. 3. *Pandi*, &c. 4. *Promittendi*, &c. 5. *Imperan-*
di, &c. 6. *Obsequendi*, &c. Exc. 7. *Minandi*, &c. 8. *Sum*
cum comp. 9. *Composita*. Exc. 10. *Est*, *suppetit*. 11. *Dat*:
geminus. 12. *Varij casus*, *sensu eodem*—*sensu diverso*.

IV. *Accusa-*

IV. *Accusativum*: 1. Transitive. 2. Neutrum. Exc. 3. Rogandi, &c. Exc. 1, 2.

V. *Ablativum*: 1. Instrumentum, &c. N. B. 2. Pretium. Exc. 1, 2. 3. Abundandi, &c. Exc. 4. *Fungor*, &c. 5. *Moreor*. 6. Accipiendi, &c. Exc. 7. Comparata. 8. Affectus & Passio. 9. Passiva. Exc. 10. Ablativus absolutus. 11. Varii casus. 12. Infinitum.

His adde.

I. *Gerundia*. 1. in *di*. N. B. 2. in *do*. N. B. 3. in *dum*. N. B. Obj.

II. *Supina*. 1. Prius. N. B. 2. Posterius. N. B.

III. *Tempus*. 1. quando. 2. *Quamdiu*. N. B.

IV. *Locum*. 1. *Spatium*. 2. Appellativa & regiones. N. B. Propria Urbium. 3. in loco 1^a & 2^a sing. N. B.—3^a aut plur. N. B. 4. ad locum. N. B. *rus, domus*. 5. a loco per locum. N. B. *rus, domus*.

V. *Impersonalia* regunt. 1. Genit. N. B. Exc. 2. Dat. 3. Accus. 4.—cum Genit. [N. B. 1. facta Impersonalia. 2. *Cappit, incipit*, &c.] 5. Casum priorem. N. B. persona Impersonalium.

D. *Participium*. 1. Regula. N. B. Passiva—Gerundia. 2. Facta nomina. 3. *Exosus, perosus*. 4. *Pertasus*. 5. *Natus, progenatus*, &c.

E. *Adverbium cum*.

I. *Nominibus*. 1. *En, ecce*. 2. Loci, &c. 3. *Cedo*. 4. *Aliter*, &c. 5. Derivata.

II. *Verbis*. 1. Indic. & Subj. (1) *Ubi, postquam*, &c. (2) *Donec*. (3) *Dum*. (4) *Quoad*. 2. Subjunct. *Quasi*, &c. 3. Imper. & Subj. *Ne*.

F. *Coniunctio cum*

I. *Nominibus*. Regula. Exc.

II. *Verbis*. 1. Copulat. & Disjunct. 2. Subjunct. *Et si*, &c. *Cum*. 3. Indic. vel Subj. *Ni, nisi*, &c. *Si, siquis, Quippe, Quippe qui*, N. B. *Qui, Ne, an, num, Ut*.

G. *Prepositio* regit 1. Accusat. 2. Ablat. 3. Accus. vel Abl. *Clam, subter—In—Sub—Super*. 4. Ablat. vel Genit. N. B. 1. sine casu. 2. Subaudita 3. in compositione. 4. repetita.

H. *Interiectio*. 1. Absoluta. N. B. 2. O. 3. *Heu, proh*. 4. *Heu va*.

PROSODIA.

I. { 1. Prosodia quid? N. B. *Apostrophus*. 2. Tempus quid? *breve-longum*. 3. Pés unde?—quid?—Disyllabi—Trisyllabi. 4. Versus unde? quid?—quotuplex?—Hexameter—*Spondaicus*—Pentameter. N. B. Quantitas syllabarum.

II. *Primarum*.

{ 1. Positio. *Exc.* 1. 2. 2. Vocalis ante alteram. *Exc.* 1. 2. 3. 4. 3. Diphthongus. *Exc.* 4. Derivata & Composita *Exc.* 5. Præpositiones in Compositione, (1) *longa*: *Exc.* 1. 2. 3. (2) *breves*. 6. Præterita & Supina 1. (*Exc.*) 2.

III. *Mediarum*. 1. Characteristicae. 2. *rimus, ritis*. 3. *inūs, ofus*. *Exc.*

IV. *Ultimarum*.

{ A. *Exc.* 1. 2. (*Exc.* 1. 2.) 3. B. D. T. C. *Exc.* 1. 2. E. *Exc.* 1. 2. 3. (*Exc.*) 4. (*Exc.*) 5. I. *Exc.* 1. 2. L. *Exc.* 1. 2. N. *Exc.* 1. 2. 3. 4. O. *Exc.* 1. 2. (*Exc.* 1. 2.) 3. 4. R. *Exc.* 1. 2. (*Exc.*) As. *Exc.* Es. *Exc.* 1. (*Exc.*) 2. 3. Is. *Exc.* 1. 2. 3. (*Exc.*) 4. Os. *Exc.* 1. 2. Us. *Exc.* 1. 2. 3. 4. U. Ultima versus syllaba.

Figurae Grammaticæ sunt.

I. *Orthographia*; quæ dictionem. (1) *augent*: *Próthesis*. *Epénthesis*. *Paragóge*. (2) *minuunt*: *Aphæresis*. *Syncópe*. *Apócopc*. (3) *mutant*: *Metáthesis*. *Antíthesis*. *Tmesis*.

II. *Etymologia*; *Archaismus*. *Hellenismus*. *Onomatopæia*.

III. *Syntaxeos*, quæ orationem, (1) *augent*: *Pleonasmus*. *Polyfyndeton*. *Hendiadys*. (2) *minuunt*: *Ellipsis Nominis*. *Verbi*. *Conjunctionis*. *Præpositionis*. *Prolépsis*. *Zeugma*. *Afyndeton*. (3) *mutant*: *Synthesis*. *Archaismus*. *Hellenismus*. *Hypállage*. *Anástrophe*. *Synchysis*. *Hysterológia*.

IV. *Prosodia*; *Synalæpha*. *Ecthlipsis*. *Synæresis*. *Diæresis*. *Systole*. *Diástole*. *Triemimeris*. *Penthemimeris*. *Hepthhemimeris*. *Enneemimeris*.

De variis versuum generibus.

Fedes.
Versuum
genera.

Pedes suprà vide.

Versuum genera præcipua tria sunt.

I. *Hexametri*, quique ad eos referri possunt.

II. *Iambici*, vel 1. *Dimetri*, 2. *Trimetri*. 3. *Tetrametri*, quique ex iis vel *deficiunt* vel *redundant*.

III. *Lyrici*, ex quibus ferè Odæ constant.

Caput I. De versibus Hexametris.

Cap. I.
Versus Hex-
ametri Hex-
am. Pentam.
Species.

Hexametrum & *Pentametrum* vide suprà.

Ex Hexametris sex minores species confluunt:
tres ex *initio*, totidem ex *sine*.

Ex initio,

Ex *initio*.

1. *Archilo-
chius*.

1. *Archilochius* ex duobus Dactylis, & syllabâ; ut 3.

Pūlvīs ēt ūmbrā sūmūs.

2. *Alcma-
nius*.

2. *Alcmanius*, ex tribus Dactylis & syllabâ, ut 4.

Mūnērā larīāmq̃ Dēi.

3. *Dactyl.
Tetrameter*.

3. *Dactylicus Tetrameter* ex quatuor ped. sed ulti.

mo Dact. ut *Lūmīnībŭsque priōr rēdiit vīgōr.*

Ex *sine*.

Ex *sine*.

1. *Dactyl.
Tetrameter*.

1. *Dactylicus Tetrameter*, ex quatuor posterioribus 6

pedibus: ut, *ō fōrtēs pēiōraq̃ pāsī.*

2. *Pherecra-
tus*.

2. *Pherecratus* ex tribus posterioribus pedibus, sed 7

primo spondæo; ut, *Quāmvis Pōntrīcā pīnūs.*

N. B.

N. B. Pro spondæo habet aliquando—

Catullus Trochæum; Prōdēās nōvā nūptā.

Boethius Anapæstum; Simīlī surgit ab oriū.

3. *Adoniam*.

3. *Adonicus*; ex duobus posterioribus pedibus: ut 8.

Gaudia pēllē.

Caput II. De versibus Iambicis.

Cap. II.
Versus Iambi-
bici.
Species.

Versus *Iambici* dividuntur in

A. *Perfectos*, qui sunt

I. Pro diversitate pedum; 1. *Puri*, 2. *Mixti*.
3. *Scaxontes*.

II. Pro numero pedum, 1. *Dimetri*. 2. *Trimetri*. 3. *Tetrametri*.

B. *Imperfectos*.

A. *Perfecti* sunt

I. Pro diversitate pedum.

9. 1. *Puri*, qui constant ex sōlis Iambis: ut

Sū̄s ē̄t ipsā Rōmā virī būs rū̄t.

2. *Mixti* habent vel.

1. *Spondeos* in locis imparibus, ut

Pārs Sānītatīs velle Sānārī fū̄t.

N.B. Hinc dicti sunt *Dimetri*, quod constarent ex duobus Epitritis [— — —];
Trimetri, quod ex tribus; *Tetrametri*, quod ex quatuor.

2. *Iambos* vel *Spondeos* sine discrimine in locis imparibus. N.B. Sed Tragicis semper retinent Iambum in 6^{to} loco: ut

Amōr timēre nēmīnē vērūs pōtēst.

3. *Tribrachos* in locis paribus, nisi in sexto: *Dactylos*, & *Anapastos* in locis imparibus: ut

Prōhibēre ratiō nullā peritūrum pōtēst

Quī stātur āliquīd parte ināudita āliēra.

4. *Comici* etiam, retento solum in sexto loco *Iambo*, nullo discrimine *Iambum*, *Tribrachum*, *Spondaum*, *Dactylum* recipiunt.

4. *Perfecti*.
I. Pro div.
pedum.
1. *Puri*.

2. *Mixti*.
1. Genus
primum.

2. Genus se-
cundum.

3. Genus ter-
tium.

4. Genus 4^m.

Typus Iambicorum.

| Locus | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Purorum | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| Mixtorum generis | 1 | u | u | u | u | u |
| | | u | | u | u | |
| | 2 | u | u | u | u | u |
| | | u | u | u | u | |
| | 3 | u | u | u | u | u |
| | | u | u | u | u | |
| | 4 | u | u | u | u | u |
| | | u | u | u | u | |

3. Scazontes.

3. Scazontes sunt species Iambicorum: habent Spondaos in locis imparibus, & Iambos in paribus; sed iambum semper in quinto loco, & spondaum in sexto; ut

1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6
id non videmus manifesta quod in tergo est.

II. Pro num. II. Pro numero pedum, sunt
ped.

1. Dimetri.

1. Dimetri ex quatuor pedibus: ut,

1 / 2 / 3 / 4

Jesu corona virginum.

2. Trimetri.

2. Trimetri, ex sex pedibus: ut.

1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6

Cura levés loquuntur, ingentes stupent.

3. Tetrametri

3. Tetrametri, ex octo pedibus: ut

1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6

Pecuniam in loco negligere, maximum

1 / 7 / 8

interdum est lucrum.

His Comici fere utuntur.

B. Imperfecti

Imperfecti Iambici vel deficiunt vel redundant.

Priori modo dicuntur Cataleptici qui syllabâ unâ deficiunt; Brachycataleptici, qui pede uno: Posteriori modo; Hypercataleptici.

N. B.

N. B. Potest syllaba deficere in initio, æquè ac in fine, adeo ut versus qui Trochaici dicuntur, nihil aliud sint quam Iambici Cataleptici: Sic

Non

Nōn ēbūr, nēque aurēum,
est Dimeter Catalecticus.

Prō peccārō magnō paulūm supplicii sārīs est patrī.
est Tetrameter Catalecticus.

Imperfecti Jambici sunt 1. Dimetri. 2. Trimetri.
3. Tetrametri.

I. Dimetri Imperfecti sunt

15. 1. Catalectici, qui carent syllabā, vel in initio: (1) Cata-
ut, lectici, initio

Trūdīrūr diēs diē.
16. Vel in fine; & dicuntur Anacreontei: ut Fine.

ādēs patrē supremē.

17. 2. Brachycatalectici, qui carent pede in fine: ut (2) Brachy-
catalectici.

Mūsa Jovis nata.

18. 3. Hypercatalectici, qui unā syllabā in fine re- (3) Hyper-
dunt. Hujus generis est tertius versus in catalectici.
Ode Alcaica.

ut, et cunctā terrarū subactā.

19. II. Trimetri Imperfecti sunt omnes Catalectici, ut II. Trimetri.

Mēa renidet in dōmō lacunar.

III. Tetrametri Imperfecti sunt etiam omnes Cata- III. Tet-
lectici, i. e. una syllabā deficiunt, idque vel in metri
20. initio: ut Initio.

Pangē linguā gloriōsi praliū certāminis.

21. Vel in fine: ut Fine.

Rēmītte palliū mihi meū quod in olāsi.

Caput III. De versibus Lyricis.

Cap. III.
Versus Ly-
rici.

Versus Lyrici sunt A. Choriambici C. Anapaestici.
B. Hendecasyllabi D. Archilochii.

A. Chori-
ambici.

A. Choriambici sunt quos Choriambis metiri sole-
bant (—) quanquam id facilius pedibus simpli-
cibus fieri potest. Quatuor sunt genera. I. Gly-
conici. II. Asclepiadai. III. Asclepiadai Spon-
daici. IV. Asclepiadai majores.

I. Glyconicus. I. Glyconicus constat ex Spondæo, & duobus Da- 22

ctylis: ut, illi mōrs grāvis incūbāt.

II. Asclepia-
dæus.

II. Asclepiadæus ex Spondæo, Dactylo, syllaba lon- 23

gā, & duobus dactylis: ut Macēnās ārāvīs ēdītē
rēgībūs.

III. — Spon-
daicus.

III. Asclepiadæus Spondaicus similis est priori, nisi 24

quod in Spondæum definat. Hēu quā prācipi
mērsā prōfūdō.

IV. — major.

IV. Asclepiadæus major similis Asclepiadæo, nisi 25
quod in medio Dactylum cum syllabā longā
addat: ut

Sēu plūrēs hyēmēs sēu tribuāt Jupiter ūlīmām.

B. Hendeca-
syllabi.

B. Hendecasyllabi qui constant undecim syllabis:
sunt vel I. Phaleucij. II. Sapphici. III. Alcaici
majores & IV. — minores.

I. Phaleucius.

I. Phaleucius ex Spondæo, Dactylo, & tribus Tro- 26
chæis: ut

Nī tē plūs ōcūlis mēis amārēm.

II. Sapphicus.

II. Sapphicus ex Trochæo, Spondæo, Dactylo, & 27
duobus Trochæis: ut

intēgēr vīra scēlērī quē purū.

III. Al-

28. III. *Alcaicus major* ex Spondæo Iambo (vel duobus Iambis) & syllabâ longâ, cum duobus Daçtylis: ut, III. *Alcaicus major.*

Audire magnos jam videor duces.

Vides ut atra stet nive candidum.

29. IV. *Alcaicus minor* (quartus in ode Alcaicâ) habet tantum decem syllabas: duos daçtylos, cum duobus Trochæis; ut IV. — *minor.*

Præter atrocem animum Catonis.

30. C. *Anapestici* constabant olim ex quatuor *Anapestis*, C. *Anapestici.*
sed receperunt postea Spondæos & Daçtylos: ut,

Quantus casus humanæ rostant.

31. N. B. Sunt & alii ex duobus tantum pedibus; ut N. B.

Dessere virum | Quo non alius.

- * D. *Archilochij* sunt trium generum.

D. *Archilochij.*

- I. *Daçtylica Penthemimeris* vide supra versum *Archilochium.* I. *Daçtyl. Penth.*

33. II. *Archilochius Heptameter* constat ex quatuor prioribus pedibus *Hexametri* (ultimo Daçtylo) & tribus Trochæis. II. *Arch. Hept.*

Solvitur æris hyems gratâ vice æris et Favoni.

- III. *Archilochius Iambicus* constat ex duobus Iambis cum syllabâ longâ, & tribus Trochæis: ut III. *Arch. Iamb.*

Trahuntque siccas machina carinas.

- N. B. Alij faciunt *Trimetrum Catalecticum*, cum Spondæo in tertio loco: ut. N. B.

Trahuntque siccas machina carinas.

Alia minus usitata genera prætereuntur.

Carminum Genera.

Carmen est

I. Μονόκωλον, ex uno genere versuum.

1. Frequentius ex,

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Hexametris. | 9. Jambicis trimetris. Ep. 47. | 1.2 |
| 12. Scazontibus. | 20. Trochaicis. | 3.4 |
| 23. Asclepiadeis. I. 1. III. 30. IV. 8. | | 5 |
| 26. Phaleuciis. | 30. 31. Anapaesticis. | 6.7 |

2. Rarius ex.

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------|
| 13. Jambicis Dimetris | 22. Glyconicis. | 8. 9 |
| 27. Sapphicis. | 3. Archilochiis. | 10. 11 |
| 25. Asclepiadeis majoribus I. 11. 18. IV. 10. | | 12 |

3. Rarissime ex 2. Pentametris. | 8. Adonicis. 13. 14

II. Πολύκωλον, ex pluribus versuum generibus: vel

1. Δίκωλον, ex duobus: est

1. Δίσερσον, cum Strophe constat duobus versibus: ex

| | | |
|--------------|---|----|
| | 2. Pentametro. | 15 |
| | 3. Archilochio. IV. 7. | 16 |
| | 6. Dactylico Tetrametro. I. 7. 17 | |
| | 28. Ep. 12. | |
| 1. Hexametro | 9. Trimetro puro. Ep. 16. | 18 |
| | 13. Dimetro. Ep. 14. 15. | 19 |
| | 9. Trimetro. 13. Dimetro. Ep. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 20 | |
| | 8. 9. 10. | |

15. Dimetro *Catalectic*. 19. Trimetro *Catal.* II. 8. 2117. Dimetro *Brachycat.* 14. Tetrametro. I. 8. 22

22. Glyconico. 23. Asclepiadéo. I. 3. 13. 19. 23

36. III. 9. 15. 19. 24. 25. 28. IV. 1. 3.

32. Heptametro. 19. Trimetro Archilochio. I. 4. 24

2. Τρίσερσον, cum Strophe constat versibus quatuor; ex

23. Asclepiadéis tribus. 22. Glyconico. I. 6. 25
15. 24. 33. II. 12. III. 10. 16. IV. 5. 12.

27. Sapphicis tribus. 8. Adonico. I. 2. 10. 12. 20. 26

22. 25. 30. 32. 38. II. 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. 16. III. 8.

11. 14. 18. 20. 22. 27. IV. 2. 6. 11. Carmen Sac.

2. Τρίκωλον, ex tribus: vel

1. Τρίσπον, cum Strophe constat versibus tribus; sc.

1. Hexametro. 13. Dimetro. 3. Archilochio. 27
Ep. 13.
9. Trimetro. 3. Archilochio. 13. Dimetro. Ep. 11. 28
22. Glyconico. 23. Asclepiadéo. 24. Asclepiadéo 29
majori.

2. Τετράσπον, cum Strophe constat versibus quatuor: ex

25. Asclepiadéis 2. 7. Pherecratio. 22. Glyconico. 30
I. 5. 14. 21. 23. III. 7. 13. IV. 13.
28. Alcaïcis 2. 18. Dimetro *Hypercat.* 29. Alcaïco 31
minori. I. 9. 16. 17. 26. 27. 29. 31. 34. 35. 37.
II. 1. 3. 5. 7. 9. 11. 13. 14. 15. 17. 19. 20. III.
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 17. 21. 23. 26. 29. IV. 4. 9. 14. 15.

Odæ Horatianæ ad præcedentem Tabulam relatæ.

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| I | | 21 | 30 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 31 | 24 | 23 | 14 | 31 |
| 1 | 5 | 22 | 26 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 25 | 25 | 31 | 15 | EP |
| 2 | 26 | 23 | 30 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 26 | 26 | 31 | 1 | OD |
| 3 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 2 | |
| 4 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 7 | 31 | 7 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 3 | |
| 5 | 30 | 26 | 31 | 8 | 26 | 8 | 26 | 29 | 35 | 4 | |
| 6 | 25 | 27 | 31 | 9 | 31 | 9 | 23 | 30 | 5 | 5 | |
| 7 | 17 | 28 | 17 | 10 | 26 | 10 | 25 | IV. | | 6 | 20 |
| 8 | 22 | 29 | 31 | 11 | 31 | 11 | 26 | 1 | 23 | 7 | |
| 9 | 31 | 30 | 26 | 12 | 25 | 12 | | 2 | 26 | 8 | |
| 10 | 26 | 31 | 31 | 13 | 31 | 13 | 30 | 3 | 23 | 9 | |
| 11 | 12 | 32 | 26 | 14 | 31 | 14 | 26 | 4 | 31 | 10 | |
| 12 | 26 | 33 | 25 | 15 | 31 | 15 | 23 | 5 | 25 | 11 | 28 |
| 13 | 23 | 34 | 31 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 25 | 6 | 26 | 12 | 17 |
| 14 | 30 | 35 | 31 | 17 | 31 | 17 | 36 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 27 |
| 15 | 25 | 36 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 26 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 19 |
| 16 | 31 | 37 | 31 | 19 | 31 | 19 | 23 | 9 | 31 | 15 | 18 |
| 17 | 38 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 31 | 20 | 26 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 2 |
| 18 | 12 | II | III | 21 | 31 | 21 | 31 | 11 | 26 | 17 | C.Sæ |
| 19 | 23 | I | 31 | 22 | 26 | 22 | 26 | 12 | 25 | 20 | |
| 20 | 26 | 2 | 26 | 23 | 31 | 23 | 31 | 13 | 30 | | |

Versuum Genera.

Versus sunt

I. *Hexametri*

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|
| { | 1. Hexameter | — — — — — | 4. D. vel S. | { D. S. } | 1 |
| | 2. Pentameter | — — — — — | 2. D. vel S. —, D. D. — | { S. S. } | 2 |
| | 3. Hexametri partes | | | | |
| { | 1. Ex Initio | | 1. Archilochius — — — D. D. — | | 3 |
| | | | 2. Alcmanius — — — — D. D. D. — | | 4 |
| | | | 3. Dactylicus Tetrameter, 3. S. — | | 5 |
| { | 2. Ex Fine | | 1. Dactylicus Tetrameter — — — — | | 6 |
| | | | ped. ult. — — — — — | | |
| | | | 2. Pherecratius. — — — S. D. S. — | | 7 |
| | | | 3. Adonicus. — — — — D. S. — | | 8 |

II. *Iambici.*

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| { | 1. Perfecti. | | 1. Puri. — — — — — ex sex Iambis. | 9 |
| | Pro pedum: | | | |
| | 1. Diversitate | { | 1. Magis ac- curati. | { Vide Ty- pum. 10 |
| | | | 2. Laxiores | 11 |
| | | | 3. Scazontes. | S I S I I S 12 |
| { | 2. Numero. | { | 1. Dimetri. | 13 |
| | | | 2. Trimetri. v. 9. 3. Tetrametri. | 14 |
| | 2. Imperfecti. | { | 1. Catalectici. | { 1. Initio 15 |
| | | | 2. Fine, <i>Anacreontei</i> . | 16 |
| | | | 3. Hypercatalectici syllabâ. | 18 |
| | | | 4. Trimetri. <i>Catalectici</i> . | 19 |

Paradigmata.

- 1 ab Jově¹ principiū¹ mūsæ¹, Jōvis¹ ōmnīā¹ plēnā.
 2 Chāra¹ deū¹ sōbōlēs¹, māgnū¹ Jōvis¹ incrēmētū¹.
 3 Rēs ēst¹ solliciti¹ plēnā¹ timōris¹ amōr.
 4 Pūlvīs¹ ēt¹ ūmbrā¹ sūmūs.
 5 Mūnērā¹ latititiā¹ quē¹ Dēi.
 6 Lūminibū¹ quē¹ priōr¹ rediit¹ vīgōr.
 7 Ō¹ fortēs¹ pējorā¹ quē¹ pāsi.
 8 Quā¹vis¹ pōnticā¹ pinūs.
 9 Gāudiā¹ pellē.
 10 Sūis¹ ēt¹ ipsā¹ Rōmā¹ viribū¹ ruit
 11 Pārs¹ sanītātis¹ vellē¹ sanāri¹ fuit.
 12 Prōhibēre¹ ratiō¹ nullā¹ pēritūrū¹ pōtēst
 13 id¹ nōn¹ vidēmūs¹ mānticæ¹ quōd¹ in¹ tērgo¹ ēst.
 14 Fortūnā¹ nōn¹ mūtāt¹ gēnūs
 15 Pēcūniā¹ in¹ lōcō¹ nēgligēre¹ māximū¹ intērdum¹ ēst¹ lū-
 16 crūm.
 17 Trūdītūr¹ diēs¹ diē.
 18 ādēs¹ pātēr¹ supēmē.
 19 Mūsæ¹ Jōvis¹ nātæ.
 20 ēt¹ cūctā¹ tērrarū¹ sūbāctā.
 21 Nōvæ¹ quē¹ pērgunt¹ intērire¹ lūnæ.

- ✓ 3. Tetrametri *Catalectici*, ab { 1. Initio *Trochaici*. 20
 { 2. Fine. 21

III. *Lyrici*.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------|----|
| { 1. Choriambici. | { | 1. Glyconicus. | S D D. | 22 |
| | | 2. Alclepiadéus. | S D - D D | 23 |
| | | 3. — spondaicus. | S D - D S. | 24 |
| | | 4. — major. | S D - D - D D | 25 |
| { 2. Hendecasyllabi. | { | 1. Phaleucius. | S D T T T | 26 |
| | | 2. Sapphicus. | T S D T T | 27 |
| | | 3. Alcaicus major. | S } I - D D. | 28 |
| | | 4. — minor. | I } D D T T | 29 |

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|-------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|
| { 3. Anapaestici pedum. | { | 1. Quatuor. | { olim Anapaestis 30 |
| | | 2. Duorum. | |

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|------------------|---|---|---|
| { 4. Archilochi. | { | 1. Dactylica Penthemimeris v. Num. 3. | { |
| | | 2. Archilochius Heptameter 4 ped. Hex. 32 | |
| | | 3. Archilochius Iambicus. v. Num. 19. | |

20 Pāngē¹ linguā glōriōsi¹ praeliūm¹ certāminis¹.

21 Rēmittē¹ palliūm¹ mīhi¹ mēum¹ quōd¹ involāsti¹.

22 ignōtū¹s mōritū¹r sibi.

23 Macēnās¹ atavis¹ edite¹ rēgibūs.

24 Heū¹ quā¹m praeipiti¹ mēsa¹ prōfundo¹.

25 Seū¹ plūrēs¹ hyēmēs¹, seū¹ tribuat¹ Jūpitēr¹ ūltimām¹.

26 Nī¹ tē¹ plūs¹ oculis¹ mēis¹ amārēm.

27 intēgēr¹ vitae¹ scēlērīsqūē¹ purūs.

28 Audirē¹ magnōs¹ jam¹ vidēor¹ dūcēs. | Vidēs¹ ūt¹ altā¹ stēt¹ nivē¹

29 Prætēr¹ atrocēm¹ animū¹ Cātōnis.

30 Quānti¹ cāsūs¹ hūmānā¹ rōtānt.

31 Dēflētē¹ virūm

32 Sōlvitur¹ acris¹ hyēms¹ grātā¹ vicē¹ veris¹ et¹ Fāvōnī.

Exempla Syntaxeos in Alphabeticum ordinem digesta.

| A, | | Reg. | | Reg. |
|---|---|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| A Brundisio. | | 128 | Alexander ille magnus | 50 |
| A deo. Ab inimico. | | 168 | Alienus consilii-ambitioni- | 35 |
| Abeundum est mihi. | | 110 | astudio. | 141 |
| Abs quovis. Absque pecuniâ. | } | 168 | Alieni appetens. | 42 |
| Abstinnerunt a vitüs. | | 177 | Aliud ab hoc. | 161 |
| Asolutus est furti. | | 57 | Aliud quam hi statuunt- | 42 |
| Abundans lactis. | | 95 | statuant. | 32 |
| Accepi literas à patre. | | 98 | Alter ab illo. | 57 |
| Accusas furti, an stupri? | } | | Alterum incusat probri. | 18 |
| an utroque, vel de utroque? | | 59 | Amantium ira amoris integratio est. | 177 |
| ambobus, vel de ambobus? | | | Amicos advocabo ad hanc rem. | 106 |
| neutro, vel de neutro? | | | Amor habendi. | 23 |
| Ad accusandos homines ducis. | } | 111 | Amor nummi. | 47 |
| Ad templum. | | 167 | Amor tui. 46. Amor tuum. | 94 |
| Admoneto cum pristina fortuna. | } | 57 | Amore abundas. | 117 |
| Admonui te de eâ re. | | 58 | Annos ad quinquaginta. | 109 |
| Adolescenti succenset. | | 75 | Ante domandum. | 167 |
| Adversum te. Adversus duos. | } | 167 | Ante obitum. | 77 |
| Ægrotat animo | | 101 | Antefert pacem bello. | 78 |
| Ægrotus animo. | | 44 | Anteit multos. | 167 |
| Æqualis Hectori | | 33 | Apud forum. | 16 |
| Æqui boni consulo, vel facio. | | 56 | Arcus & calami sunt mea. | 81 |
| Æs alienum mihi numeravit. | | 71 | Asperfit mihi labem-vel me labe. | 39 |
| Agricola & pastor differunt, ille fructum è terrâ sperat, hic e-pecore. | } | 51 | Altus pedes septem. | 44 |
| Ah! te ne frigora ladant | | 67 | Asse carum. | 30 |
| Albus an ater, | | 158 | Audax ingenii. | 98 |
| | | | Audiveram à multis. | 159 |
| | | | Audui & scio. | 29 |
| | | | Avidus novitatis. | 81 |
| | | | Ausulto tibi-vel te. | Aut |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------|
| Aut dies est, aut nox. | Reg. 158 | Consulo tibi—te. | Reg. 81 |
| Autoritate tuâ nobis opus est. | 27 | Consultat de transeundo. | 108 |
| | | Contra stimulum. | 167 |
| | | Convixit nobis. | 77 |
| | | Coram praeceptore. | 168 |
| | | Coram adsum. | 174 |
| | | Crede mihi. | 71 |
| | | Crescit in horas. | 170 |
| | | Crurum tenuis. | 173 |
| | | Cujus liber est? meus. | 22 |
| | | Cujus numen adoro. | 13 |
| | | Cujum pecus? Laniorum. | 20 |
| | | Cultor agri. | 23 |
| | | Cur ego àmicum offendam? | 67 |
| | | Cum damno. | 168 |
| | | Cum dicamus | 161 |
| | | Cum faciam, vel fecero. | 151 |
| | | Cum sis aptus. | 161 |
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| Reg. | | Reg. | | Reg. | |
| 79 | | | <i>Implentur Bacchi.</i> | 95 | |
| 168 | <i>Hæc fratri mecum non</i> | 81 | <i>In Alexandria.</i> | 128 | |
| 127 | <i>conveniunt.</i> | | <i>In foro versatur.</i> | 119 | |
| 177 | <i>Hæc insunt in amore.</i> | 78 | <i>Incipit pudere me.</i> | 135 | |
| 141 | <i>Haud tali me dignor honore.</i> | 96 | <i>Incumbe in hanc rem</i> | 177 | |
| 94 | <i>Hei mihi.</i> | 181 | <i>Indiget patris.</i> | 95 | |
| 53 | <i>Hei! vereor,</i> | 178 | <i>Indiget pecuniâ.</i> | 94 | |
| 41 | <i>Heu pietas! Heu stirpem!</i> | 180 | <i>Indignus avorum--honore.</i> | 45 | |
| 167 | <i>Hoc accessit meis malis.</i> | 77 | <i>Induit se calceos.</i> | 86 | |
| | <i>Hoc decet.</i> | 134 | <i>Induo te tunicâ--tibi tunicam.</i> | 88 | |
| | <i>Hoc decet me.</i> | 136 | <i>Infra omnes.</i> | 167 | |
| | <i>Hoc tibi promitto.</i> | 71 | <i>Ingenui vultus puer.</i> | 26 | |
| | <i>Hoc vulnus.</i> | 8 | <i>Inimicus quieti.</i> | 33 | |
| 166 | <i>Horatius habetur poeta.</i> | 52 | <i>Instar montis.</i> | 146 | |
| 89 | <i>Huic diversum.</i> | 43 | <i>Instravit equo penulam--</i> | 81 | |
| 67 | <i>Huic habeo.</i> | 65 | <i>equum penulâ.</i> | | |
| 34 | <i>Huic misereor.</i> | 61 | <i>Inter canandum.</i> | 109 | |
| 73 | <i>Hypocrita cupit videpi ju-</i> | 53 | <i>Inter mortuos.</i> | 167 | |
| 170 | <i>stus. vel se videri justum.</i> | | <i>Interdico tibi aquâ & igni.</i> | 78 | |
| 38 | | | <i>Interest magistratus.</i> | 129 | |
| 14 | I. | | <i>Interfuit negotio.</i> | 77 | |
| 38 | <i>IBant ad templum.</i> | 119 | <i>Intra domum.</i> | 167 | |
| 31 | <i>Id mantica.</i> | 25 | <i>Iste homuncio.</i> | 50 | |
| 70 | <i>Id me celat.</i> | 86 | <i>Istud pudet.</i> | 134 | |
| 96 | <i>Ignavis precibus fortuna</i> | 73 | <i>It clamor celo.</i> | 119 | |
| | <i>repugnat.</i> | | <i>Ite domum.</i> | 125 | |
| | <i>Ille miser, qui nummos</i> | 12 | <i>Lucundus amicis.</i> | 33 | |
| | <i>miratur.</i> | | <i>Fuvat me scribere.</i> | 136 | |
| | <i>Immemor mandati.</i> | 29 | <i>Juxta fontem.</i> | 167 | |
| 61 | <i>Immunes mali--ab illo</i> | 35 | | | |
| 11 | <i>malo.</i> | | L. | | |
| 18 | <i>Immunis omnibus.</i> | | <i>Laboris--laborem, pa-</i> | 141 | |
| 08 | <i>Impendet omnibus pericu-</i> | 77 | <i>tiens.</i> | | |
| | <i>lum.</i> | | <i>Latus pedibus tribus.</i> | 39 | |
| | <i>Imperante Augusto, na-</i> | 103 | <i>Laudatur ab his, culpa-</i> | 192 | |
| 75 | <i>tus est Christus.</i> | 72 | <i>tur ab illis.</i> | | |
| 20 | <i>Imperat liberis.</i> | 116 | <i>Libet mihi ludere.</i> | 131 | |
| 44 | <i>Imperavit triennio.</i> | | <i>Libris me delecto,</i> | 67 | |
| ec | <i>Impertio tibi salutem--re</i> | 81 | <i>Licentia dispiendi poma-</i> | 140 | |
| | <i>salute.</i> | | <i>rum.</i> | | |
| | | | G | | |
| | | | | Liet | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Licet nemini.</i> | Reg. 131 | N. | Reg. |
| <i>Licet venias.</i> | 160 | <i>Natus ad gloriam.</i> | 36 |
| <i>Liquet mihi dejerare.</i> | 131 | <i>Natus est Athenis.</i> | 122 |
| <i>Locus ad agendum.</i> | 109 | <i>Ne metuas. Ne seui.</i> | 156 |
| <i>Londinum versus.</i> | 167 | <i>Nemini obtrudi potest.</i> | 77 |
| <i>Longam vitam vixit.</i> | 84 | <i>Nihil potuit accedere ad</i> | } 78 |
| <i>Longo post tempore.</i> | 149 | <i>amorem.</i> | |
| <i>Longus pedum quinquaginta.</i> | 39 | <i>Nil refert fecerisne, an</i> | } 165 |
| <i>Luce dormis,</i> | 115 | <i>persuaseris,</i> | |
| <i>Lutetia, quos Parisios vo-</i> | } 18 | <i>Nobis non licet esse diser-</i> | } 53 |
| <i>camus.</i> | | <i>tis—disertos.</i> | |
| M. | | <i>Nocte vigilas.</i> | 115 |
| <i>Maledixit matri.</i> | 77 | <i>Non cernitur ulli.</i> | 102 |
| <i>Marcus Tullius Cicero.</i> | 24 | <i>Non hujus te astimo.</i> | 54 |
| <i>Mare est exitio nautis.</i> | 80 | <i>Non omnibus dormio.</i> | 65 |
| <i>Me duce, vinctes.</i> | 103 | <i>Non potes mihi commodare.</i> | 66 |
| <i>Me miserum!</i> | 178 | <i>Non potest perveniri ad</i> | } 135 |
| <i>Memini de hac re.</i> | } 63 | <i>summum,</i> | |
| <i>Memini hujus diei—diem.</i> | | <i>Non, si me obsecret.</i> | 163 |
| <i>Memor esto brevis avi.</i> | 29 | <i>Non vacat Fori.</i> | 131 |
| <i>Mentiri non est meum.</i> | 17 | <i>Non vendo pluris.</i> | 92 |
| <i>Metuo, timeo, formido tibi-te.</i> | 81 | <i>Nonne istud pudet te.</i> | 136 |
| <i>Metuo ut substat.</i> | 166 | <i>Noster duorum eventus.</i> | 11 |
| <i>Meum solius peccatum.</i> | 11 | <i>Nullus ad amissas ibit ami-</i> | } 8 |
| <i>Mihi exorandus est.</i> | 139 | <i>cus opes.</i> | |
| <i>Mihi nec obest, nec prodest.</i> | 76 | O. | |
| <i>Milites missi speculatum.</i> | 112 | <i>O Festus dies! O formo-</i> | } 179 |
| <i>Militia innutritus.</i> | 121 | <i>se puer! O fortuna-</i> | |
| <i>Minimè gentium.</i> | 147 | <i>tos agricolas!</i> | |
| <i>Minor quàm tu.</i> | 157 | <i>Ob pramium.</i> | 167 |
| <i>Miserere laborum.</i> | 60 | <i>Obliviscitur vitiorum—vitia.</i> | 62 |
| <i>Miserefcet te illorum.</i> | 133 | <i>Odium in Teucros.</i> | 170 |
| <i>Miserefcet generis tui.</i> | 60 | <i>Omnibus supplex.</i> | 33 |
| <i>Miserefcet malis.</i> | 61 | <i>Onerant te mendacüs.</i> | 94 |
| <i>Miseret me tui.</i> | 133 | <i>Oportet te.</i> | 132 |
| <i>Morte obiit.</i> | 85 | <i>Oppugnat vitam meam.</i> | 74 |
| <i>Mulier est femininum.</i> | 17 | <i>Optimè omnium.</i> | 150 |
| <i>Multi multa loquuntur.</i> | 9 | P. | |
| <i>Multo aliter. Multo ante.</i> | 149 | <i>Palam omnibus.</i> | 168 |
| <i>Multo sanguine constitit.</i> | 91 | <i>Pallidus irä.</i> | 44 |

Reg.

36

122

156

77

78

165

53

115

02

54

65

66

35

63

31

02

36

11

8

9

7

2

2

3

4

7

2

2

3

4

7

2

2

3

4

7

2

2

3

4

7

2

2

3

Reg.

94

95

14

24

23

118

129

149

173

101

167

167

119

117

155

107

142

52

143

108

48

133

157

41

54

133

174

167

86

167

78

77

Reg.

151

64

168

13

4

78

77

29

176

159

89

31

32

168

98

180

117

150

167

33

129

173

133

54

136

160

21

40

25

155

151

Qui

G 2

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| <i>Qui mihi fiunt senes.</i> | Reg. 82 |
| <i>Quid agunt? student.</i> | 19 |
| <i>Quid faciam Roma.</i> | 120 |
| <i>Quid proprium stulti?</i> | 34 |
| <i>Quinos denarios valet.</i> | 93 |
| <i>Quippe agrotat.</i> | } 164 |
| <i>Quippe qui pejeravit—</i> | |
| <i>pejeraverit.</i> | |
| <i>Quis pauper? avarus.</i> | 19 |
| <i>Quisquis deorum.</i> | 31 |

R.

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>R</i> ecordor hujus rei—hanc } 62 | |
| <i>rem.</i> | |
| <i>Redde mihi librum.</i> | 70 |
| <i>Refero, scribo, mitto tibi—ad te.</i> | 81 |
| <i>Refert Reipublica.</i> | 129 |
| <i>Reminiscitur data fidei—fidem.</i> | 62 |
| <i>Rerum suarum satagit.</i> | 60 |
| <i>Rudis literarum.</i> | 29 |
| <i>Rumor super eâ re.</i> | 172 |
| <i>Rure rediit.</i> | 127 |
| <i>Rure—ruri habitat</i> | 123 |
| <i>Rus ibo.</i> | 125 |

S.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| <i>S</i> acerdotem infcitix } 135 | |
| <i>pudere debet.</i> | |
| <i>Savis inter se convenit urfis.</i> | 81 |
| <i>Sardiniam venit.</i> | 128. 175 |
| <i>Sate sanguine divum.</i> | 144 |
| <i>Satis eloquentia.</i> | 146 |
| <i>Satisfaciam tibi.</i> | 77 |
| <i>Sceleris condemnat generum.</i> | 57 |
| <i>Scelus in te.</i> | 170 |
| <i>Scribendo discas scribere.</i> | 108 |
| <i>Secundum Aristotelem.</i> | } 167 |
| <i>Secus fluvium.</i> | |
| <i>Servit servitutem.</i> | 84 |
| <i>Sexaginta annos natus.</i> | 116 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Si dixeris astuo sudat.</i> | Reg. 5 |
| <i>Siquis adest.</i> | 163 |
| <i>Si tu & pater valetis, ego</i> | } 15 |
| <i>& mater, qui domi su-</i> | |
| <i>mus, valemus.</i> | |
| <i>Similiter huic.</i> | 150 |
| <i>Simulac erat, vel esset.</i> | } 151 |
| <i>Simulatque adolebit, vel,</i> | |
| <i>adoleverit.</i> | |
| <i>Sine pane.</i> | 168 |
| <i>Sis bonus tuis.</i> | 33 |
| <i>Solus de superis.</i> | 32 |
| <i>Spe dives.</i> | 44 |
| <i>Spectatum veniunt.</i> | 112 |
| <i>Spectatur in ignibus aurum.</i> | 170 |
| <i>Speras tibi laudi fore, quod</i> | } 80 |
| <i>mihi vitio vertis.</i> | |
| <i>Spoliavit me bonis.</i> | 94 |
| <i>Stat mihi hoc facere.</i> | 131 |
| <i>Statur à me. Statur ab illis.</i> | 137 |
| <i>Studium arva tueri.</i> | 107 |
| <i>Stultus es qui huic credas.</i> | 164 |
| <i>Sua cujusque laus.</i> | 11 |
| <i>Sub id tempus—nocte,—</i> | } 171 |
| <i>terra—umbram.</i> | |
| <i>Subolet uxori.</i> | 77 |
| <i>Subter terram—terrâ.</i> | 169 |
| <i>Sui profusus.</i> | 141 |
| <i>Summâ cum humanitate</i> | } 90 |
| <i>tractavit.</i> | |
| <i>Summâ eloquentiâ cau-</i> | } 89 |
| <i>sam egit.</i> | |
| <i>Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio.</i> | 82 |
| <i>Super Garamantas—fronde.</i> | 172 |
| <i>Superat illum multis gra-</i> | } 100 |
| <i>dibus.</i> | |
| <i>Suppetit mihi pecunia. }</i> | 79 |
| <i>Supra caput.</i> | 167 |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|--------------------------------|-----|
| | T. | Venus orta mari. | 144 |
| | Reg. | Vertitur in cineres. | 170 |
| 163 | 89 | Vestis commoda ad cursum. | 36 |
| 15 | } 135 | Vestra interest. | 130 |
| | 7 | Vigilandum est mihi. | 110 |
| 150 | 133 | Vilius argentum est auro. | 40 |
| 151 | } 92 | Vir nullâ fide. | 26 |
| 168 | 6 | Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur. | 10 |
| 33 | 30 | Virtus magno aestimanda est. | 55 |
| 32 | 138 | Virtutis ergo. | 146 |
| 44 | 144 | Vise, num redierit. | 165 |
| 12 | 91 | Vitâ vivere. | 85 |
| 70 | 29 | Vivite? | 165 |
| 80 | 167 | Vivo in Angliâ. | 119 |
| 94 | 31 | Vixi Roma & Venetiis. | 158 |
| 31 | 5 | Vixit Carthagine-vel-ni. | 122 |
| 37 | 130 | Ultra Indos. | 167 |
| 07 | 146 | Umbra nocent frugibus. | 66 |
| 64 | 96 | Unum studeatis. | 67 |
| 11 | 114 | Urbi pater est. | 76 |
| 71 | 11 | Ufus est illi pecuniâ. | 27 |
| 77 | 138 | Ufus promptos facit. | 83 |
| 69 | 146 | Ut discessi-omnia contin- | 166 |
| 41 | 96 | gant, | 166 |
| 90 | 114 | Ut qui fefelleris. | 151 |
| 89 | 11 | Ut salutabis, vel salutaveris. | 151 |
| 82 | 138 | Ut valet? Ut una esset. | 166 |
| 72 | 102 | Utcunque est, vel sit. | 151 |
| 00 | 83 | Utendum est atate. | 138 |
| 9 | 109 | Utor libris, quos habeo. | 13 |
| 7 | 87 | Utor libro. | 96 |
| | 128 | Utrique mortem minatus est. | 75 |
| | | Utrum horum? | 31 |
| | | Uxorem ædes curare decet. | 132 |
| | | Uxorē de pudicitia accusavit. | 58 |
| | | X. | |
| | | Xenophon & Plato. | 157 |

Errata.

P Ag. 2. lin. 8. read, have an Accus. Case before them. lin. ult. *Feminine*. p. 4. l. 26. r. *Feminine* p. 5. l. 5. r. renewing. p. 7. l. 1. r. *novitatis*. p. 10. l. 18. add. And sometimes a *Dative*, as, *hinc* *versum*, different from this. *ibid.* in the margin, add, 43. p. 11. l. 32. in marg. add. 59. p. 14. l. 11. add in marg. 61. p. 27. l. 1. r. *first*. p. 44. l. 25. r. *quā*. p. 55. l. 11. r. *celat*. p. 65. l. 17. r. *conjunctiva*. p. 71. l. 28. r. *nūbo*. p. 73. l. 30. r. *Animal*, *mcl*. p. 80. l. 19. r. *Coronā*.

N.B. The Table which is plac'd last, ought to have been at the first of the three.

